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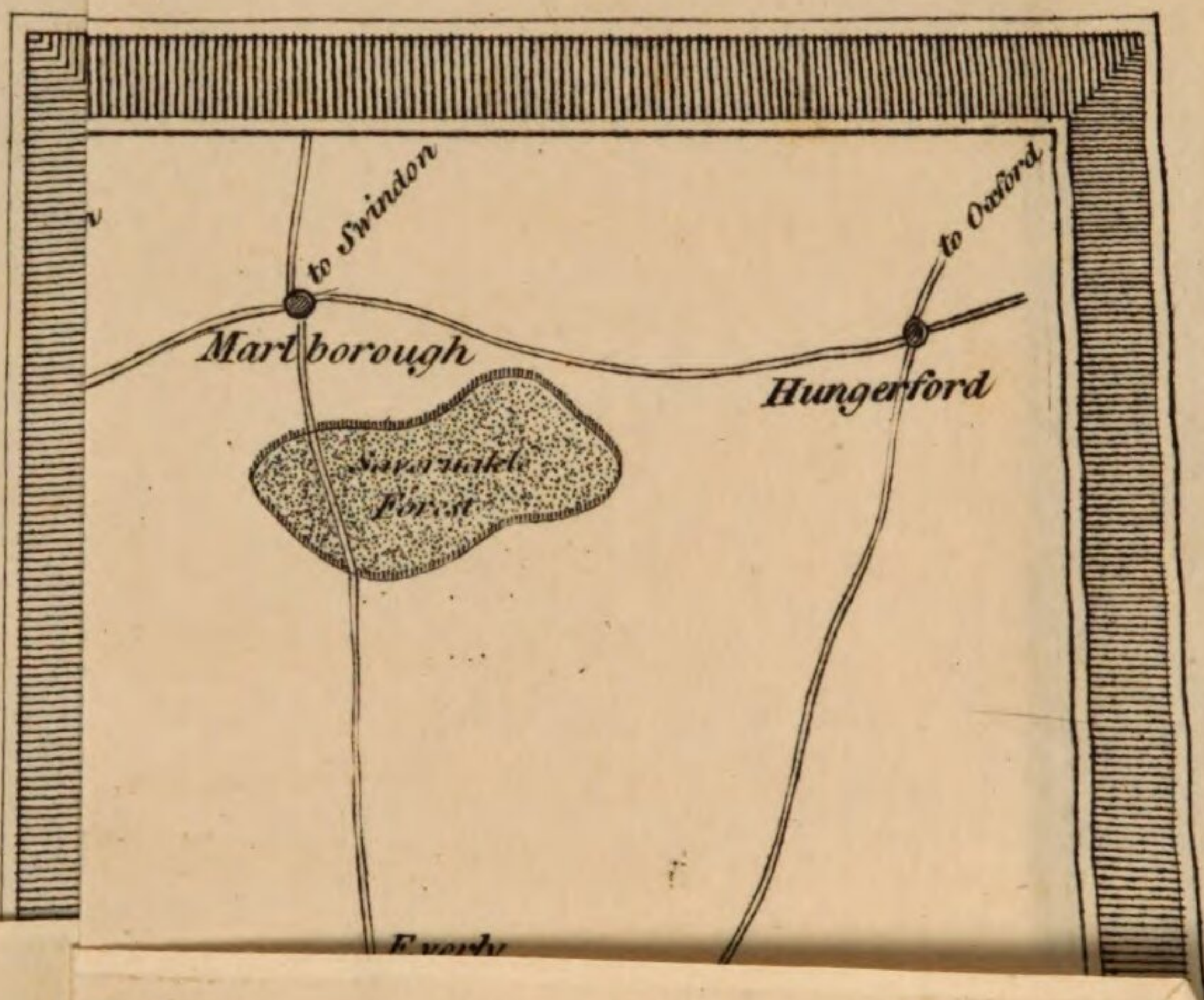
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THE
SALISBURY GUIDE,

Giving an Account of

THE ANTIQUITIES OF
Old Sarum;

And the ancient and present State of

NEW SARUM, OR SALISBURY:

THE CATHEDRAL;

SEATS OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY;

THE

POST, COACHES, AND CARRIERS;

WITH THE

Distances of the principal Towns and Villages on
the high Roads from Salisbury.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

EMBELLISHED WITH

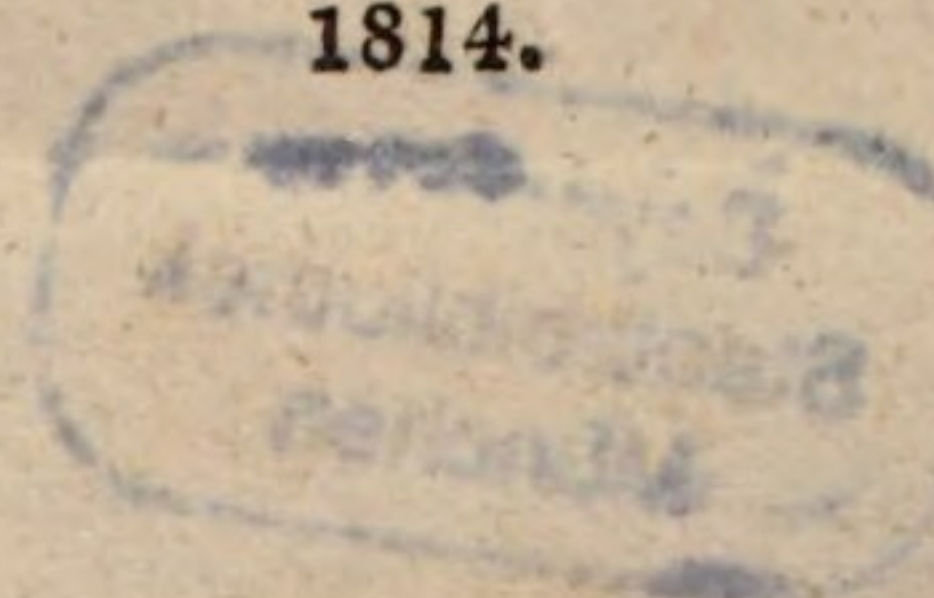
A Map of the Country round Salisbury,—Council House,—
Poultry Cross,—Cathedral,—and Chorister Bishop.

SALISBURY:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. EASTON,

ENDLESS-STREET.

1814.



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PREFACE.

FEW places in England merit a particular description more than SALISBURY; the magnificent SEATS in its neighbourhood; the CATHEDRAL, and the ancient and venerable remains of OLD SARUM and STONEHENGE.

To render a faithful and satisfactory account of these remarkable subjects, and to supply the Reader with every possible information, is the intention of this GUIDE.

The utmost endeavours have been exerted to gratify the curiosity of the Antiquarian, the Virtuoso, and the Traveller. To the present edition many necessary and entertaining particulars are added, and the whole rendered much more correct and complete, than any preceding impression of this work.

The Tourist, for the sketch of his Route, after leaving Salisbury, is referred to the CONTENTS, Sect. vii.

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THE
SALISBURY GUIDE.

SECT. I.

OLD SARUM.

OLD Sarum was originally a town or fortress of that tribe of Britons called the Belgæ, who occupied part of the present counties of Hants and Wilts. It seems to have been reduced by Vespasian when he conquered the Belgæ and Damnonii; was occupied by a Roman garrison; appears in the Roman Itineraries under the name of *Sorbiodunum*; and was one of the ten British cities admitted to the privileges of the Latian law. No other account of it appears in the times of the Roman government, though from its central situation, and the different military ways which converge on this point from the neighbouring stations, it must have been retained by the Romans till their retreat from our island.

The same reason which made it important to the Romans, rendered it valuable to the Saxons; but we know not when it was reduced by them, though as early as the year 500 we find mention made in the Saxon chronicle of a battle between their chief, Cynric, and the Britons, in this neighbourhood, which ended in the defeat of the latter. It appears to have been destroyed by the Danes after their defeat of Alfred, near Wilton; but his first care was the re-

storage of so valuable a post, for we find by one of his charters, that the outer rampart was formed by his command, and was probably strengthened with a fortification of wood, or pallisade. The circular form of this rampart, the position of the tower which covered the entrance, and the care taken to flank it, are peculiarities of the Saxon castrametation. The entrance to the west was perhaps not in the original design, and indeed appears to have been little more than a kind of sally-port.

About the year 968, Edgar convened hither a parliament (says Brompton), to consider how to provide for the safety of Northumberland against the Danish incursions. It was certainly a place of importance at that time, and afterwards; for when William the Conqueror made an order that Bishops' sees should be translated from obscure villages to the best cities in each diocese, this see was removed from Sherborne to Old Sarum, by Herman, who laid the foundation of a cathedral, but died before he had finished it. Osmond, his successor, was sedulous in completing the work, and in procuring from all parts a learned clergy, and a variety of books: nay, so fond of letters was he, and so desirous of their promotion, that Knighton tells us, he did not disdain to transcribe, printing not being then invented, many volumes with his own hand, and afterwards bound and illuminated them. According to Godwin, he dedicated his church, assisted by Walkelyn, Bishop of Winchester, and John of Bath, A. D. 1092. The same author remarks, that it seemed an omen of its short duration, by the steeple being the next day destroyed by lightning. Roger, who was advanced to this see in 1107, raised Old Sarum to an enviable degree of strength and splendor: the buildings (says Malmesbury, a contemporary writer) were spacious, their appearance beautiful, and the expence very great: he particularly adorned the church of Sarum, and added so many decorations to it, that it yielded to

none, and even excelled most religious structures in England. This munificence and zeal of Bishop Roger, which in calmer times would have procured him the title of benefactor, had now a contrary effect: his fortifying and embellishing the castles of Sherborn, Devizes, and Sarum, were interpreted by King Stephen as a traiterous proceeding, as forming places of refuge and protection to the Empress Maud's party, his rival in the throne.

On this pretence, the King seized on his possessions and castles, wherein he found immense riches; and this cruel usage hastened the Bishop's death, which happened December 4, 1139. Jealous of the ambitious designs of the clergy, and resolved to curb their exorbitant power, Stephen deprived them of their places of strength, and conferred them on laymen, in whose allegiance he could more securely confide. Sarum he bestowed on Patrick Devereux, son to Walter, Earl of Rosmar in Normandy, in the year 1139, immediately on the decease of Bishop Roger. The King was also desirous of presenting Philip his chancellor, to the see; but this both the clergy of Sarum and the Pope's legate violently opposed: to be revenged on both, he kept the bishopric unfilled during his life. His successor, King Henry II. also suffered it to remain vacant until five years before his death.

Petrus Blesensis, who was archdeacon of London in the year 1160, seemed to prophecy the removal of the cathedral to the vale, in these words: "Old Sarum is a place exposed to the wind, barren, dry, and solitary: a tower is there, as in Siloam, by which the inhabitants have for a long time been enslaved. The church of Sarum is a captive on a hill; let us, therefore, in God's name, go down into the level, where the vallies will yield plenty of corn, and the champain fields are of a rich soil." This was fulfilled in about sixty years after: the Earl not

being able to bear an equal, nor the Bishop a rival in power, frequent contentions ensued, which at length ended in a final separation: a bull was procured for the translation of the church, wherein the specious reason of inconvenience was assigned for this removal, rather than the real cause, A. D. 1219.

A new wooden Chapel was begun at New Sarum in honor of the Blessed Virgin, and in a short time the work was so far advanced that in the feast of Trinity (1225), the Bishop, Richard Poore, celebrated divine service in it, and there consecrated a cemetery.

From this time (says Godwin) Old Sarum dwindled away; and nothing remained of it when he wrote, but the walls of the castle, the ruins of which are, at present, very inconsiderable.

It appears by Dugdale's *Baronage*, that the Castle of Old Sarum was given, in the year 1447, to one of the Lords Stourton, at that time treasurer of the household of King Henry VI. It must then have been detached from the earldom, and in the crown; for upon being represented so ruinous as to yield no benefit to the King, the patent says, it was granted (25th Henry VI.) to John Lord Stourton, in fee, together with the banks, ditches, walls, and gardens thereunto belonging, to be held by fealty, at the rent of 3s. 4d. per annum. [Whether it then sent members to parliament, or if so, by whom chosen, does not appear.] It came again, however, into the gift of the crown, in Queen Mary's reign, by the attainder of Charles, Lord Stourton, who was executed for the murder of Mr. Hartgill and his son, who were Protestants, at his own table. We find it in the reign of King James I. in the possession of Sir Robert Cecil, second son of Lord Burleigh, who was then created Earl of Salisbury, whose descendant, Earl James, sold this manor of Old Sarum in the

year 1690, to governor Pitt, for 1500*l*. The governor's nephew, the great Earl of Chatham, was born in the manor house, and the descendant of Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford, has it still in possession.

We are informed by Camden, that Bishop Wyvil, by a writ at law, brought in question the right of William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, to the Old Castle; upon which the Earl desired to defend it by a single combat: but Camden is certainly mistaken, as the castle for which Bishop Wyvil obtained a writ of right, and which the Earl said he would defend by trial of combat, was evidently Sherborn Castle, as appears from the inscription on his tomb in Salisbury Cathedral to this day; which castle had been built by Roger the Bishop, in King Stephen's reign.

Hearn gives us a curious anecdote relating to this combat, as well as the order of the battle, which, though rather digressive, is here subjoined:

“ Although in a charge and appeal of treason, the accused might challenge the accuser to wage battle, and fight body to body, yet in an appeal of right, and a defence by combat, each principal must depute a champion; preceding him, however, in the field or lists, where the champions were by battle to decide who had the best right to the premises on these occasions. The chief justice was to be always present, and much ceremony was used; a stage was erected, much like those used in these days for cudgel-playing, and a court of justice appointed to sit at one end of the stage, to determine the cause. The dress of the accuser's champion was usually a coat of white leather, and the other red; each having his head and feet bare; and a page or varlet held their bastons, or staves, five quarters long, while they were measured by the chief justice him-

self to see they were equal, who at the same time, with the greatest seriousness, ordered each of the combatants to be searched, to see they had no charm about them. But when they came to search the Bishop's champion, they found upon him certain rolls of orisons, or short sentences from Scripture, for it seems the Bishop did not trust his cause entirely to the arm of flesh; the discovery, however, of this spiritual armour, occasioned the battle to be deferred to another day. In the mean time, upon an interposition of King Edward III. to enquire whether he should lose any right thereby, it ended in a compromise, that the Bishop should have it, paying 1500 marks to the Earl; and thus the castle, together with the valuable manor, became once more annexed to the see of Sarum." It was, however, alienated in the year 1591, by Bishop Caldwell, and given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, upon whose attainder it reverted to King James, who gave it to Sir John Digby, his vice-chancellor.

On Bishop Wyvil's tomb in our cathedral, is still to be seen in brass, a representation of this Castle, with the figure of a Bishop in *pontificalibus*, in a gallery over the portcullis, in the act of consecration, and of a champion standing before the entrance of the castle, with his baston and shield, as if to defend his right to the same.

Old Sarum, or Salisbury, gave title very early to many noble families. Knighton stiles Edric, Duke of Mercia, Earl of Salisbury. After the conquest, King William I. conferred it on Walter Devereux, besides large possessions in the county: by marriage it devolved to William Longespee, natural son of King Henry II. by Fair Rosamond. King Edward III. gave it to William Montacute, in whose family it became extinct in the reign of King Edward IV. Lastly, King James I. bestowed this earldom on Robert Cecil, second son of Lord Burleigh.

Leland, in his *Itinerary*, thus specifies the state of Old Sarum in his time :

“ The citie of Old Saresbyri standing on an hille, is distant from the New a mile by north weste, and is in compace half a mile and mo. This thing has been auncient and exceeding strong, but syns the building of New Saresbyri, it went totally to ruin. Sum think that lak of water causid the inhabitantes to relinquisch the place, yet wer ther manny welles of swete water : sum say that after that, in tyme of civile wars, that castelles and waullid towns wer kept, that the castellanes of Old Saresbyri and the chanons could not agree, insomuch that the castellanes upon a tyme prohibited them cumming from procession and rogation to re-entre the toun. Whereapon the Bischop and they consulting together, at the last began a church on ther own proper soyle, and then the people resortid strait to New Saresbyri and builded ther, and then in continuance wer a great numbre of the houses of Old Saresbyri pullid down, and set up at New Saresbyri. Osmonde, Erle of Dorchestre, and after Bischop of Saresbyri, erected his cathedral church ther in the weste part of the toun, and also his palace, whereof now no token is, but only a chappelle of our lady yet standing and meytained [1540]. Ther was a paroch church of the Holy Rode beside in Old Saresbyri, and another over the este gate, wherof sum tokens yet remayne. I do not perceyue that ther wer any mo gates in Old Saresbyri then to, one by the este and another by the west ; withoute eche of these gates was a fair suburbe, and in the este suburbe was a paroch church of St. John, and yet ther is a chappelle standing. Ther hath been houses in tyme of mynde inhabitid in the este suburbe of Old Saresbyri, but now ther is not one house, neyther within Old Saresbyri nor without, inhabited. Ther was a right, fair, and strong castelle within Old Saresbyri, longging to the Erles of Saresbyri,

especially the Longespees. I reede that one Gualterus was the first Erle after the conquest of it."

On this we may observe, that the religious foundations of Old Sarum were of very great antiquity; the kingdom being in great confusion during the Saxon and Danish invasions, compelled the clergy to seek for places of defence, to protect them from the ravages and depredations committed by these adventurers. Nothing but such a pressing necessity could induce them to erect St. Mary's Holy Rood, the cathedral, and another church, within so narrow a compass as two thousand feet, and Old Sarum contained no more.

Mr. Price, in his *Observations on Salisbury Cathedral*, gives the following account of Old Sarum:

"This ancient fortress seems to have been formed on the extreme end or termination of a hill, which commands an extensive prospect: from this it was separated by the removal of vast quantities of earth, and thereby reduced to the circular figure it now is. The whole work occupies a space of near two thousand feet diameter: but the ancient city stood to the south-west of the castle, and as it were, under its ramparts. The castle was fortified by a deep entrenchment, with a very strong wall upon its inner ramparts, consisting of flint, chalk, and rubble, cased on the outside with hewn stone, as may be seen by a part still remaining towards the north. It had two entrances, the principal towards the south-east, guarded by a mole without, but so near it, as to admit but of a very narrow passage. The outer was to the south-west, for bringing water to the garrison from the river Avon, which runs through the vale below, at the distance of about half a mile.

"Near, and towards the north of this last mentioned entrance, are seen part of the foundations of

the old church; likewise the traces of many other buildings, which very probably were the habitations of the Bishop and clergy. This large space was divided into parts by entrenchments, with ramparts thrown up. At the centre of the large area, bounded by the preceding entrenchment, there is another enclosure, guarded with a deep entrenchment and very high rampart inwards, having upon its summit the visible traces of a wall, with the remains of a portal towards the south-east, and of a watch-tower towards the north-west, which may, therefore, be reckoned the citadel. Here also are discovered the foundations of ruined structures. From the said watch-tower, which overlooks the church, and that quarter inhabited by the clergy, we need not doubt but the soldiers were more immediately troublesome, by the frequent insults, riots, and irregularities they committed; which, added to the other inconveniences of the place, were the reasons for the Pope granting his bull for translating the church to a more commodious situation."

Subterraneous Passage.

Not far northward from the eastern entrance, a remarkable Subterraneous Passage was discovered in January 1795. The earth and timber by which the mouth of it was concealed, having been loosened by the thawing of a deep snow, the whole suddenly fell in, disclosing a vault cut in the solid chalk, that extends from the edge of the outer area of the castle to the depth of more than forty yards, and runs nearly parallel to the declivity on the outside, having traces of steps towards the bottom. It was doubtless intended for a sally-port, as the inner part of the great entrance itself is too narrow to admit the passage of a considerable number of troops with sufficient rapidity. A cavity about the same dis-

tance to the south of the gate justifies the conjecture that a similar outlet existed on that side. On each side of the ground left to form the passage, are slight traces of what modern engineers call a *rampe*, to descend into the ditch.

Roman Coins,

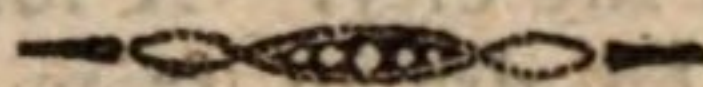
particularly of the latter Emperors, have at different times been dug up here, many of which are in the possession of gentlemen of Salisbury. From hence it is not improbable, that some of those Emperors resided near this place, as several of them (according to the historians of that age) were in this island, and no doubt visited this ancient castle; and Johannes Sarisburiensis informs us, that the Emperor Severus kept his court here.

Of the city of Old Sarum nothing now remains of its former importance, but its Ruins, which have a very august appearance; and its power of sending two Members to Parliament, who are elected by the proprietors of certain adjacent lands.*

A single House stands very near the above ruins, adjoining the high road, and is supposed by some to have belonged originally to Old Sarum; but as it has no resemblance of antiquity, neither within nor without, it is natural to conclude, that it was built long since, and probably for the purpose it is now used, the entertainment of travellers.

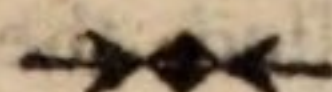
* The election is usually holden in a temporary house erected under a large tree, which may be observed on the south-west side of the castle, near the village of Stratford.

SECT. II.



NEW SARUM, OR SALISBURY.

Its Origin, Council-House, Cutlery Manufactory, Poultry-Cross, Markets and Fairs, Public Amusements, Schools, Corporation, and eminent Men of Salisbury.

*Origin of New Sarum, or Salisbury.*

THE city of New Sarum, or Salisbury, began to be built in the year 1095. From the time of founding the cathedral in the vale, the inhabitants of Old Sarum began to desert their former residence, and remove hither. No small inducement to this was the charter of privileges granted by King Henry III. in 1227, in the eleventh year of his reign, to incorporate the new town, making it a free city, and with the same extensive immunities and liberties as Winchester enjoyed; in which year the first mayor, Nicholas de Brookeby, was elected; the office, however, remained vacant till 1278, when a new charter was granted by King Edward I. in the sixth year of his reign; from which period a regular succession of mayors took place. Bishop Bingham also obtained leave to turn the western road through New Sarum, which formerly passed through Wilton, or which purpose Harnham Bridge was then built.

Mr. Price observes, the first object of the new inhabitants was to provide themselves with a corn-mill, for the working of which a head of water was indispensibly necessary: this circumstance, he not improbably conjectures, gave rise to those numerous little streams that run through most of the streets, which were obliged to be raised to prevent the water running into the houses; by these means alone can

we account for the low situation of many old houses, in which you descend by a number of steps, as well in the Close as in the city. A farther proof of this conjecture may be drawn from two of the gates leading into the Close (St. Ann's gate and Close gate), which appear very low, while Harnham gate remains lofty; this difference can arise from no other cause than that the soil at the two first-mentioned gates has been raised to accommodate the inhabitants of the Close and city.

A Convent of Black Friars once stood in St. Ann's-street (still called the Friary), founded by Robert Kilwardby, before the cathedral was finished.

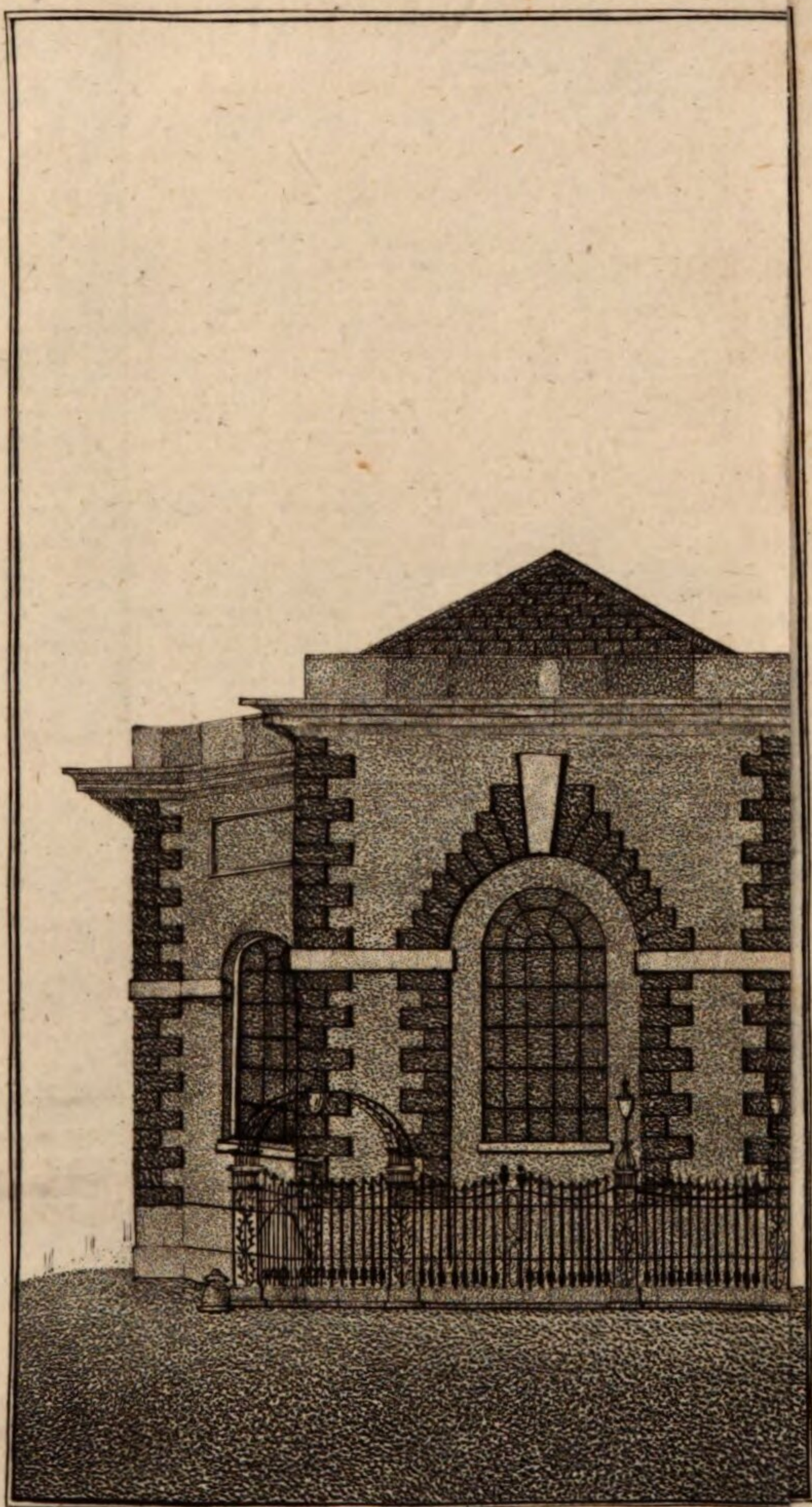
The new Council-House,

situate in the south-east corner of the Market-place, was begun in the year 1788, the foundation stone being laid, with proper solemnity, on the 16th of September; and was completed on the 23d of September, 1795. It was erected by the present Earl of Radnor, recorder of the city, who made this munificent present to the Corporation. It is a square building of white brick, with a grand Doric portico at the entrance to the two courts of law on the west side, and a large bow window projecting from the great room to the east. The principal entrance is on the north side, by a flight of steps leading to the door through a noble façade, consisting of four columns of the Doric order, and crowned by its proper entablature and a balustrade, in the centre of which is placed the following inscription:

Erected
for the use of the Mayor and Commonalty of this city,
in the exercise of their corporate functions.
in the maintenance of municipal order and authority,
and in the administration of public justice,
by Jacob, Earl of Radnor, the recorder,

1794.

The whole building is surrounded by a rich cornice of the above-mentioned order, and the angles



North Front

COUNCIL HOUSE

of each front are ornamented with very handsome rustic work in stone. It consists of only one floor, on which are the two courts, a council room, a grand-jury room, apartments for the several officers of the corporation, a waiting-room, and a vestibule. In the courts, which occupy the whole of the left wing, are holden the assizes, and the sessions of the peace for the city, county, and Close; one of them, which is the Bishop's guild-hall, is distinguished by a mitre, cut in stone, over the great door, and is the place in which the Lord Bishop holds his courts leet and baron, and his court of record of pleas. Each of them measures thirty-six feet by twenty-four, and thirty feet in height, and is provided with a commodious gallery for the audience. The council-room is seventy-five feet in length, and twenty-four in height as well as in width, and forms the right wing of the building. The projection of the bow is fourteen feet six inches, its diameter being more than thirty-two feet. In this room the court of common-council is holden, and the Mayor and Corporation give their public entertainments.

It is ornamented with three excellent pictures: Queen Anne (who gave the last charter to this city), by Dahl; the Earl of Radnor (founder of the building); and the late William Hussey, Esq. M. P. for the city (who gave a thousand pounds for furnishing and ornamenting the several apartments), by Hoppner. That of the Earl of Radnor, who is represented in his recorder's robes, is esteemed a very finely finished picture; as is also Mr. Hussey's. The latter is represented with the report in his hand from that memorable Committee of the whole House of Commons, which resolved "That the influence of the crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished." The Mayor's chair, which is of mahogany, and a beautiful piece of carving, was presented to the Corporation by the Hon. W. H. Bouverie, the other representative in parliament. The grand-jury room, wherein the justices also hold

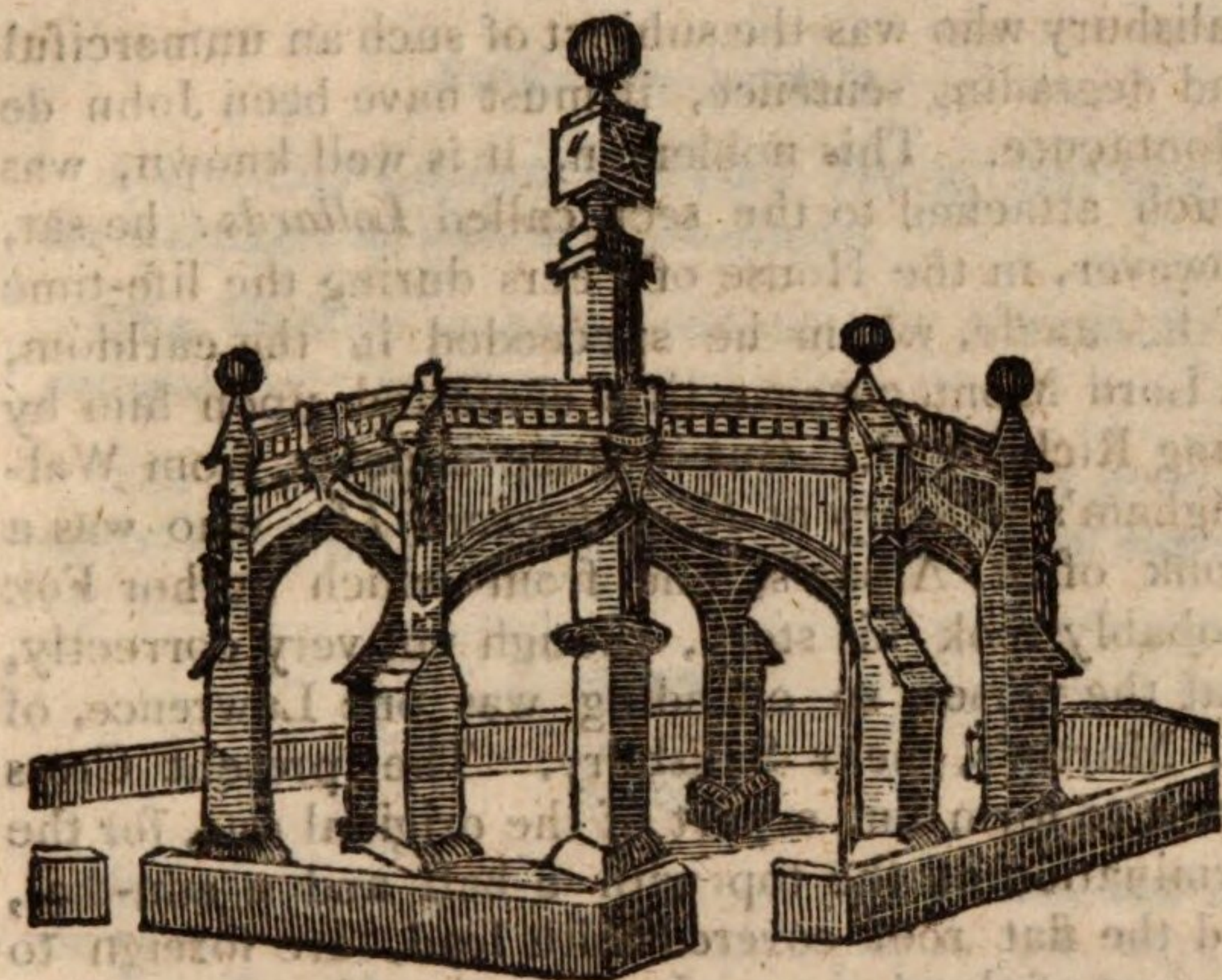
their meetings, is thirty-five feet in length, twenty feet six inches in width, and fourteen in height. Here are some good original portraits of various benefactors to the city, viz. King James I.; John, Duke of Somerset; Bishop Seth Ward; Sir Robert Hyde, chief justice of England; Sir Samuel Eyre, justice of the King's Bench; Giles Tooker, Esq. rector of Salisbury; Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College in Oxford; William Chiffinch, Esq. master of the wardrobe to King Charles II.; and Joan Pople.

Cutlery Manufactory.

The manufactory of Cutlery is, in this place, brought to the highest degree of perfection, and supposed infinitely to excel all others, the fine temperature of the steel being attributed to the peculiar quality of the water. It would be difficult to describe the elegance of the various articles of cutlery which are here manufactured to great value. It is said, that so long ago as the time of Mrs. Nell Gwynn, that celebrated lady, being on a visit at Southampton, made an excursion to this city to inspect the Cutlery Manufactory, and admiring its elegant and attractive variety, purchased, amongst other articles, a pair of scissars of the value of one hundred guineas, though only composed of steel.

The great improvements that have been lately made by the skilful artists of this place cannot fail to arrest the attention of travellers: indeed, it may truly be said, that the Salisbury Cutlery stands unrivalled by any country, and is not only an honor to the city, but to the nation.

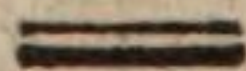
Here the Royal Family and Nobility procure their polished steel work; as also for presents to foreign courts, which is very considerable; and to the credit of the place, not an article is sold but what is warranted.



Poultry-Cross.

The Poultry-Cross, as it is called, to distinguish it from two other ancient crosses which formerly stood in this city, is situated just without the south-west corner of the Market-place, and deserves notice on account of the purpose for which it was erected. In Fox's *Book of Martyrs*, we are informed that "Among the friends of Wykcliffe was an Earl of Salisbury, who, for contempt noted in him towards the Sacrament in carrying it home to his house, was enjoined by Ralph Ergham, Bishop of Salisbury, to make in Salisbury a cross of stone, in which all the story of the matter should be written, and he every Friday during his life to come to the cross, barefooted and bareheaded in his shirt, and there upon his knees to do penance for his act." Mr. Wansey, to whom we are indebted for a Dissertation on the Stone Crosses in Salisbury, in the *Archæologia*, conjectures that the Cross alluded to in the above extract, could have been no other but that under which the markets for poultry and vegetables are now kept, and that if it were an Earl of

Salisbury who was the subject of such an unmerciful and degrading sentence, it must have been John de Montacute. This nobleman, it is well known, was much attached to the sect called *Lollards*: he sat, however, in the House of Peers during the life-time of his uncle, whom he succeeded in the earldom, as Lord Montacute, a title conferred upon him by King Richard II. But it since appears, from Walsingham's *History of King Richard II.*, who was a monk of St. Alban's, and from which author Fox probably took his story, though not very correctly, that the person so offending was one Lawrence, of St. Martin's, near Salisbury. The present Cross seems to form but a part of the original one, for the termination of the top with a ball and a sun-dial, and the flat roof covered with lead, are foreign to the rest of the design. It must therefore have been abridged of its height; but by the stile of the lower part one may judge that it was originally a handsome piece of Gothic architecture. Its form is hexagonal, and over each arch remains a niche for a statue, though reduced to half its height by the demolition of the upper part, which might have taken place at the time of the reformation—an age hateful to images and crosses. Underneath the roof in the centre, there still remains a pillar, cut towards the top into six sides, which appear to have once had an inscription as was required by the sentence.



Markets and Fairs.

Weekly Markets are held every Tuesday and Saturday; and every Tuesday fortnight throughout the year, one of the largest cattle markets in the kingdom. There are also four annual Fairs: the first Tuesday after January 6, for cattle and woollen cloth: Monday before old Lady-day, for broad and narrow woollen cloth: Whitsun Monday and Tuesday, for horses and pedlery: and the Tuesday after Weyhill Fair, for hops, cheese, and onions.

Public Amusements.

A monthly Concert and Ball during the winter, for strangers as well as inhabitants.

The Theatre is neat, and usually visited by a company of Comedians every winter.

The Races continue three days. In the evening of each day there is a concert or ball at the assembly room.

*Schools.*

A Grammar School of royal foundation, and endowed for the education of children of the city, as well as for others, where the great Mr. Addison received part of his education.

A School called the Godolphin Charity, very liberally endowed for the support and education of eight orphan young ladies.

The Bishop's School, in which twenty boys and girls are clothed and educated at the charge of our right reverend prelate.

There are also several other Schools, in which young ladies and gentlemen receive very polite education.

There are two Sunday Schools, in which nearly two hundred children are taught their duty towards their God and their neighbour.

Also a gratuitous Day School for the education of poor children, of whom about three hundred are generally on the list.

In the Close there is a Grammar School belonging to the choristers, for the education of young gentlemen.

The Corporation

consists of a mayor, recorder, deputy recorder, twenty-four aldermen (ten of whom besides the mayor, recorder, and deputy recorder, are justices of the peace), thirty common council, a chamberlain, and town-clerk; having three serjeants at mace and two beadles to attend on them, besides four high-constables and thirteen sub-constables.

The Earl of Pembroke is lord high-steward.

The Earl of Radnor, recorder.

J. Burrough, Esq. deputy recorder.

Justices.

The Mayor
The Recorder
The Deputy Recorder
H. P. Wyndham
G. Maton
W. Boucher
M. Burrough
H. Hinxman
T. Brown
J. Tanner
H. Smith
E. Stevens
J. Sutton

Esqrs.

Aldermen.

Mr. T. Goddard
Mr. P. L. Burnet
Mr. J. Everett
Mr. W. Ghost
Mr. J. P. Tinney
Mr. Jn. Fishlake
Mr. T. Lake
Mr. R. Still
Mr. E. Ballard
Mr. S. Emly
Mr. S. Whitchurch
Mr. H. Wyche
Mr. T. Wilkie
Mr. J. Hussey

Common Council.

Mr. J. White
Mr. T. Atkinson
Mr. R. B. Wray
Mr. G. Loder
Mr. G. Brown
Mr. J. Easton
Mr. W. Woolfryes
Mr. J. Fishlake
Mr. A. Wharton
Mr. G. Baker
Dr. R. Fowler
Mr. T. Tatum
Mr. A. Minty
Mr. W. Blackmore
Mr. G. Short
Mr. W. Bennett
Mr. J. Noble
Mr. M. Targett
Mr. G. Wyndham
Mr. J. Pinkney
Mr. S. Fisher
Mr. E. Davies
Mr. J. Blatch
Mr. W. Ellis
Mr. G. F. Cooper
Mr. G. Brown, jun.
Mr. W. B. Brodie
Mr. W. Andrews
Mr. J. Dowding.
[One vacancy.]

Mr. G. Maton, chamberlain.
Mr. J. Hodding, town-clerk

EMINENT MEN.

FRANCIS HYDE,

was born in this city, and died secretary to the English embassy at Venice. There being some resemblance between both places, in the circumstance of canals, it gave the wits a handle for the following Epitaph:

Born in the *English Venice*, thou didst die,

Dear friend, in the *Italian Salisbury*.

WALTER WINTERBOURNE,

(according to Godwin) a native of this city, entered into the Dominican order. He was a good poet and orator, an acute philosopher, and a deep controversialist, which recommended him for confessor to King Edward I. His eminence, and the favor of that prince, recommended him to the Cardinalate of St. Sabine. Going to Rome, to the election of Clement V. he died at Genoa, and his corpse was brought to London, and interred A.D. 1305.

WILLIAM HOREMAN,

was born at Salisbury, and bred at Eton; from thence he removed to King's College, Cambridge. He was made vice provost of Eton, where he died in 1535. The catalogue of his works by Bale, justly entitles him to the character of the most universal scholar of his time.

HUMPHREY BECKHAM,

was born in Salisbury in 1588. His parents would have brought him to the clothing business had it

been possible to alter his predisposition to another art. Humphrey was constantly shaping rude figures in wood and clay, which determined his father to apprentice him to a Mr. Rosgrave, painter and carver. These arts, particularly the last, had arrived at tolerable perfection; the church had constant occasion for croziers, crucifixes, images of Saints, &c. But what animated artists, was the building of sepulchres, and the expensive decoration of monuments. Instances of this sort formerly were very common, not only in cathedrals, but in parochial churches; and in truth, many of them shew a richness of invention, and a regularity of disposition, that is admirable.

King Charles I. made a large collection of paintings and statues, and had some taste for the fine arts, but the troubles during most part of his reign, prevented any improvement. At this unfavourable æra was Beckham born; and he lived to see it thought meritorious to destroy, with more than Gothic barbarity, the statues of Saints and eminent men, and every remains of ancient ingenuity: no place was a greater sufferer than the cathedral of Salisbury; numberless statues were placed in the niches on the outside of the church, and others in devout attitudes; but so great was the fury of Cromwell's soldiers, that, though they indulged themselves in rapes, murders, and rapine, without any remorse, they pretended to abominate a statue; even those of private families, and the brazen arms on the monuments of the deceased, were defaced and carried away under the notion of removing superstition.

Beckham now advanced in years, his genius was on the decline; the troubles of a family prevented him from attending to that walk in which he could excel; he spent the latter part of his life in obscurity, yet above want. Some time before his decease he carved his monument on the west wall of St. Thomas's church; it represents the Angel of the

Lord appearing to the Shepherds, and also some other parts of Scripture. The design, execution, and perspective, are not inconsiderable for the hand of untutored nature.

HENRY LAWES,

was the son of Thomas Lawes, a vicar choral of Salisbury cathedral. He was educated, with his brother William, under Giovanni Coperario (supposed by Fenton, in his *Notes on Waller*, to be an Italian, but really an Englishman, under the plain name of John Cooper), at the expence of Edward, Earl of Hertford. In the year 1625, he became a gentleman of the royal chapel, and was afterwards of the private music to King Charles I.—In the Bishop's palace there is a portrait of him, marked with his name, and *ætat suæ* 26, 1622. For a more particular account, the curious reader is referred to Warton's *Note on Milton's Sonnet, addressed to Lawes*.

JAMES HARRIS,

the well known author of *Hermes, or a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Language and Universal Grammar*, was the son of James Harris, Esq. of the Close, and Lady Elizabeth, one of the sisters of Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, who wrote the *Characteristics*. From this nobleman, and from his other uncle, the Hon. Maurice Ashley Cooper, the translator of the *Cyropædia* of Xenophon, Mr. Harris may be imagined to have inherited that elegance of taste, and passion for literature, for which he was so eminent. He received the first rudiments of his education from the Rev. Mr. Hele, in the grammar-school of the Close, from whence, in the

year 1726, he went to Wadham College, in Oxford. His first appearance as an author was in 1745, when he published his *Three Treatises*. That work was followed by his *Hermes* in 1752. Of the latter, Bishop Lowth, in the Preface to his *Short Introduction to English Grammar*, gives the following character: "It is the most beautiful and perfect example of analysis that has been exhibited since the days of Aristotle; the subject being treated with the greatest acuteness of investigation, perspicuity of explication, and elegance of method." In his *Philosophical Arrangements*, published in 1775, Mr. H. treats of very profound subjects, and proves the utility of the refined studies to which his life had been dedicated. Philosophy is shewn to be

Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no rude surfeits reign.

The last work which this great man published was *Spring*, a pastoral. This little drama, which was interspersed with some of the most admired airs and chorusses of Handel, was performed at Drury-lane theatre with uncommon success.

But Mr. H. did not entirely seclude himself from public life: he represented the borough of Christchurch in Hampshire, several years, and in 1763 was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and soon after removed to the board of Treasury. In 1774 he was made Secretary and Comptroller to the Queen, a post enjoyed by him to his death, which happened at his house in the Close, December 22, 1780, in the seventy-second year of his age. His remains were interred in the cathedral with great musical honors, which his patronage of that science, and its votaries in this city, seemed to render particularly due.

SECT. III.

Population of Salisbury.

IN the year 1695, a census was taken, and there were found in

St. Thomas's parish	2665	persons
St. Edmund's	2742	
St. Martin's	1569	
	total	6976

On an average of seven years, of which 1695 was the middle year, the baptisms were 209—deaths 181—marriages 52.

In the year 1775, the Corporation ordered a census to be taken by their officers, who reported as follows:

Of natives	5334
Strangers, inmates, and servants	692
Totally strangers	709
Doubtful	50
On certificate	71
	total 6856

On an average of seven years, of which 1775 was the middle period, the baptisms were 174—deaths 208—marriages 76.

In March 1801, by order of Government, another census was taken, when it appeared that there were in the parish of

	Persons.	Families.	Inhab. houses.	Void ditto.
St. Thomas	2349	482	398	20
St. Edmund	2869	788	588	20
St. Martin	1749	487	367	12
	6967	1757	1353	52

On an average of the last seven years, ending 1801, the registers of the vestries, including Dissenters, give the

Baptisms		202	deaths	215	marriages	74
In 1800		203		188		49
In 1793		208		272*		82

* The highest of any for twenty years.

In this enumeration, when compared with the events, it would be fair to reckon one hundred inhabitants more, for thirty-one houses adjoining the city, in Castle-street, Winchester-street, Milford-hill, and near St. Martin's church; which, though belonging to Milford, are mostly registered in Salisbury.

St. Thomas's Parish.

In 1695, the inhabitants were 2665 persons.

In 1801, decreased to 2349

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
In 36 years, to 1727 inclusive,	2249	640	1298
Ditto 1763	1716	610	1433
Ditto 1799	1736	652	1146
Average of first 7 years	67	15	37
Ditto, 100 years after	50	18	37

St. Edmund's Parish.

In 1695, the inhabitants of this parish were 2742

In 1801, encreased to 2869

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
From 1692 to 1800, 108 years,	7686	3272	11172
Average	71	30	103
Average of the first 36 years	83	27	92
Second ditto	61	31	106
Third ditto	69	32	112

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
Average of the first 7 years ..	82	20	84
Ditto, 100 years after	81	30	111

Dr. Price calculates, that in London there dies 1 in 20; at Madeira 1 in 50; at Edinburgh 1 in 20; and at Stoke Damerham only 1 in 54; which he therefore pronounces one of the most healthy places he met with. In Salisbury there died 1 in 33, on an average of ten years. In country parishes the births always exceed the burials, whereas in London there are 26 burials to 18 births, or nearly 3 deaths to 2 births. On an average of thirty-six years, in Salisbury, there have been 219 burials to 184 baptisms, or nearly 5 deaths to 4 births, and 76 marriages *per annum*. But in thirty-six years from 1691 to 1727, there were only 189 burials to 196 baptisms; with 62 marriages; including Dissenters.

Eden's *Estimate* reckons the baptisms throughout the kingdom, to the burials, as 10 to 8, and the baptisms to the population, as 1 to 31; but in another page, as 1 to 27. In Salisbury, the baptisms are to the burials, as 10 to 9, and the baptisms to the population, as 1 to 35.

The result of the whole is, that the Population of Salisbury would decline fast, were it not for new settlers; since the deaths encrease, while the births and marriages decrease. But the registers are not a sure criterion alone. Many, to save the fee, omit to register, and the Quakers do not baptize. There are many circumstances continually occurring, such as a brisk trade, which invites new settlers; or the contrary, to send them away; or sometimes epidemic disorders; so that no average of years will entirely govern them.

SECT. IV.

St. Edmund's Church, College, and Ancient Cross; St. Thomas's Church and Great Altar-Piece; St. Martin's Church; Charitable Institutions.

St. Edmund's Church and College.

AT the north-east end of the city, a College and Church were founded by Walter de la Wyle, Bishop of Sarum, in the year 1268. It was dedicated to the honour of St. Edmund, and consisted of a Provost and twelve secular Canons. Upon the monastical dissolution it was vested in the crown, and King Henry VIII. granted it with the right of patronage of the Church of St. Edmund for ever, to William Saintbarbe, to be holden of the said King as of his manor of Ludgershall, by fealty only, in free socage, and not in capite, for all rents, services, and demands whatsoever. This William Saintbarbe, though a layman, was, at the dissolution, Provost of the said college; in the grant he is stiled Esquire, and it is there mentioned that he was appointed to the Provostship by the express order of the King.

In the year 1549, the college was released by William Saintbarbe to John Beckingham, who sold it in 1576 to Giles Estcourt, in whose family it continued till the year 1660, and it was then transferred to Sir Wadham Wyndham, Knt. in whose posterity it still remains.

This church is now in the gift of the Bishop, and supported by subscription, but by what means, or at what time, the right of presentation was lost to the college, is not known.

In the *Antiquities of St. Edmund's Church*, 1719, are the following particulars:

“On the south side of this church, in a window, was a remarkable piece of Painting, which, for its singularity, and having made a considerable noise in the world, deserves a description.

“In this window were finely represented the Six Days Work of the Creation, in four different lights or partitions. In several parts of it were figures of God the Father, pourtrayed in blue and red vests, like little old men, the head, feet, and hands naked; in one place fixing a pair of compasses on the Sun and Moon. In other parts were some blunders committed in point of chronology, as, the Godhead was figured creating the Sun and Moon on the third day, whereas it should be the fourth; and the Trees and Herbs on the fourth day, instead of the third: the Fowls on the third day, instead of the fifth; and the Creation of Man (from whose side the woman rises) on the fifth, instead of the last; and the rest of the seventh day was represented by God the Father in a deep sleep.

“The superstition of this piece raised the indignation of Henry Sherfield, Esq. recorder of the city, who irregularly and violently broke this window in a fit of enthusiasm, for which he was summoned into and tried in the star chamber, February 6, 1632, fined 500*l.* and to acknowledge his offence before John, Lord Bishop of this diocese, and such persons as he should think fit to have present.”

In the same *Antiquities* is the following account of the Conventual Seal of this College:

“It is a square figure of brass; on it are represented figures of a Bishop, perhaps the founder, in cathedra, lifting up his right hand in a posture of

benediction, and a cross in his left, under a canopy ; and under his feet a priest on his knees, holding his hand closed in a devout posture : on his right hand in an escutcheon, are three stars of twelve points each ; on his left hand, in another, is a chevron between three castles. The first coat belongs, probably to some benefactor ; the second unquestionably belongs to the name of Wyle, and therefore may be fairly supposed to have been the founder's, Walter de la Wyle ; round it is this inscription :

S. Coe. Collegii Con. Edmundi Nove Sar.

that is, The Common Seal of the Conventual College of St. Edmund, New Sarum."

As some workmen were levelling the gardens of the College, in the year 1771, they discovered the mouldering bones of near thirty bodies, some umbones, or central pieces of ancient shields (made of iron, and of a conical form), with thin brass bandages affixed to them, by which bandages the wooden shields were firmly secured to the arm within ; an iron sword, and the heads of several pikes or lances of the same metal.

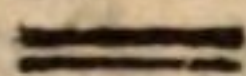
The remains of the wood-work of the shields are still visible ; but while the iron is so corroded by age, that it may be easily crumbled between the finger and thumb, the brass is as pure and as perfect as when it was first composed.

It is supposed that these are the remains of a battle fought between Cynric, King of the West Saxons, and the Britons, who were after a bloody slaughter, on both sides, defeated by him, in the year 552. This victory was of the greatest consequence to the West Saxon kingdom, as it brought into the possession of Cynric the capital British fortress of Sorbiodunum, now called Old Sarum. In order to commemorate this action, Mr. Wyndham

has erected an urn on the spot, with the following inscription on it:

“Hoc in campo, Cynricus, occidentalium Saxonum Rex, Brittannos, adeò gravi hominum strage profligavit, ut vicinam urbem Sorbiodunum facile mox expugnaret. Hujus cladis indicio sunt, armorum rubigine, nec non ossium putredine confectorum, insignes reliquiae, nuper hic in apricum erutæ.”

“Ne loci saltem memoria periret, hæc ritè dedicatur urna, A. D. 1774.”



Ancient Cross.

Mr. Wyndham has also erected, in another part of his gardens, a very ancient Cross of the earliest pointed style, which was brought from Old Sarum, and used as a porch to the great Cross aisle of the new cathedral then building, about the year 1250.

The plan is an equilateral square of fourteen feet, and has, on each side, an uniform Gothic and open arch leading through the building. But the most curious circumstance is, that these arches, though pointed, were and still remain properly ornamented with niches, foliage, and other rich sculpture, such as, prior to that period, had decorated the fashionable architecture of the Normans; and may lead us to suppose that this is the first instance of such expence having been employed in a Gothic or pointed edifice. Before this elegant and beautiful Cross had been employed as a porch, the original superstructure of, perhaps, two stories, had been removed, and reduced to a flat roof covered with lead.

Such was its situation, when, no longer useful as a porch, it was brought to these gardens. It may, however, be necessary to add, that the present low spire over it, and the pinnacles around it, are of a much later period than the Cross itself, and have

been added to it from the refuse of some chapels and monuments that were considered as ruinous, during the late improvements of the cathedral.

The following account is inscribed on a white sheet of lead over the east arch and under the roof, within the building:

*Ædem hanc,
quæ olim ni Sorbioduno urbe extracta, et postea urbem
novam transuecta, portam, plus quingentos annos, ec-
clesiæ cathedralis borealem, jam nunc occlusam, vesti-
buli loco adumbraverat, Decani Capitulique assensu,
hic demùm collocari curavit.*

A. D. 1791.

H. P. W.

St. Thomas's Church

was built as a Chapel of Ease to the cathedral, by Bishop Bingham, in the year 1240; it was dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was martyred in the reign of King Henry II., as the Monkish writers pretend, for supporting the rights of the church against the encroachments of the King.

It may appear remarkable to those who are unacquainted with ecclesiastical history, that this church, as well as the church of St. Edmund (both erected about the same period), should be dedicated to two modern Saints, each of whom had signalized himself in opposing the regal power of this kingdom. Every one is informed of the resistance against King Henry II. by St. Thomas à Becket; but it is not so well known that St. Edmund, who had been formerly treasurer of the cathedral of Old Sarum, was appointed to the see of Canterbury by Pope Innocent IV. in the year 1234, in violation of a

prior election of the Monks of Canterbury, who had chosen a man in every respect agreeable to King Henry III. It might be foreseen that the new Archbishop could not expect to continue peaceably or unmolested in his high station, and therefore, possibly apprehensive of the same destiny which had awaited his predecessor Becket, he prudently chose by a voluntary banishment to retire to the Continent, where he ended his days at Soissons in France, in the year 1242. His *virtue*, however, though of a less intrepid complexion than that of St. Thomas à Becket, was, within the short space of six years after his decease, rewarded by Pope Innocent with a canonization, and within twenty-four years, with the dedication of the church, formed by Walter de la Wyle.

This Church, which contains several handsome monuments, is a large and beautiful pile, one hundred and thirty-eight feet long within the walls, and seventy feet broad; consisting of a spacious body, two aisles, three chancels, and a vestry-room, with a handsome and well adorned tower, thirty yards high to the top of the stone work; the finishing above that is of wood, and covered with lead. In this tower are eight bells (with a set of chimes), whose tenor is four feet six inches diameter. On the east side of the tower is a dial of near ten feet square, with quarter jacks under it; and on the south side are two figures standing in niches, one representing St. Thomas à Becket, with his crosier, staff, and mitre; the other, the Virgin Mary with our Saviour in her arms, which is the arms of the cathedral church of Salisbury.

The Great Altar-Piece,

painted by Mr. Douglas Guest, The Transfiguration, was begun and completed in the year 1809, and presented to the parish by that gentleman. It is

twenty-one feet high, and thirteen wide, and is allowed by competent judges to be a highly finished performance.

The centre figure represents our Saviour in his glorified state, speaking with Moses and Elias on the great business of redemption, and the nature and period of his dissolution:

“And behold there talked with him two men, which were Moses and Elias: Who appeared in glory, and spake of his decease which he should accomplish at Jerusalem.” *Luke ix. 30, 31.*

In the upper part of the picture, on the left side, appears a group of figures, expressive of the powers of the air, bearing on the emblems of his mortality; two are seen supporting the cross; another elevating the crown of thorns, the reed, and sponge; the lightning that was to rend the Temple, and darkness that was to cover the land.

On the right side, and forming the opposing group to the last mentioned, are the blessed Spirits in adoration, one of whom holds a palm-branch, as emblematic of that peace brought into the world through the medium of the cross. Between these groups the Spirit appears in the form of a dove, attended by a multitude of little Cherubims descending on the Redeemer in all the splendor of glory:

“And his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light.” *Matthew xvii. 2.*

On the fore ground, and occupying the lower part of the picture, are the three Apostles, Peter, James, and John. The ardent character of Peter is expressed by the vivacity of his action, and extended arms. John, who is every where described of a more placid and benign disposition, approaching nearer to the perfection of his Master, appears to feel the effect of this awful and sublime change,

with a degree of love and admiration, not unmixed with apprehension. The effect on James is conclusive; overcome with the Divinity, he bows to the earth, and covers his face with his hands.

In the distance, a croud of figures collected round the lunatic, and part of a distant country, with buildings, &c. close the composition.

The perpetual cure of St. Thomas is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and supported by subscription.

St. Martin's Church

is situated at the east end of the city; the patronage of it belongs to Mr. Wyndham, and is supported by subscription.

There was in ancient times, another St. Martin's Church, which stood in the meadow below, about a quarter of a mile to the south-west, near to St. Nicholas's Hospital; as Leland witnesseth, vol. iii. p. 68:—"On the north side of this hospitale, is an old barn, wher in tymes past was a paroch church of St. Martine. This church was prophaned, and another new made in Saresbyri for it, bearing yet the name of St. Martine. The cause of the translation, was bycause it stood exceeding low and cold; and the river at rages cam into it. This church of St. Martine, and the hammelet or village of Harnham, stode or ever any part of New Saresbyri was buildid." In another part of his *Itinerary*, he says, "the cause of the relinquishing of it, was the moystenes of the ground, often overflowen. For this church was ther anew, dedicate to St. Martine, in another place that yet standith." Leland visited this place about the year 1542.

Holingshed, who wrote in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, says, "Harnham was a pretty village before the erection of New Sarisbury, and had a church of St. Martin belonging to it, but now instead of this church, there is only a barn standing in a very low meadow, on the north side of St. Migell's (Nicholas') Hospital." Willis, in his *History of Salisbury*, denies the situation of the church to have been ever changed, and censures Holingshed for inaccuracy, but surely Leland's testimony confirms it. When Leland says there were but two parish churches in Salisbury (p. 57), he must have considered St. Martin's as still belonging to Harnham; and likewise, because it stood without the town ditch or fosse, made for the defence of the city, which ended at the corner of St. Anne's-street. An ancient road still remains, which passed between the city, and the spot where St. Martin's stands. This was the road from Bishopston, a residence of Bishop Hubert's, and of King Richard I. (See Madox's *History of the Exchequer*), to Clarendon, through Milford hollow way, and through Harnham, where was then no bridge, only a deep ford, called Earle's Wade. This fosse was made by the citizens for the defence of their city on the north, and north-east sides, it being well defended by the rivers on the south, and south-west side. This work was executed about the year 1310, by permission of Bishop Simon de Gandavo. It extended full four furlongs, from the corner of St. Anne's-street (where it was connected with the river, either by another ditch or a wall), across Milford-street, or Winchester-street, just without the old gate (removed in 1767), over Green Croft, where it remained almost perfect till the winter of 1769, when it was levelled by the poor of the city, at the expence of the present owner of the college. It continued in a strait line northward, across Mr. Wyndham's garden (where part of it is still to be seen), to the upper corner of Swayne's Close, from thence I judge it to have taken a direc-

tion due west, joining the cut behind Castle-street, above the gate, somewhere near where the present turnpike stands.

The spot now called Payne's Hill, being the highest part of the city, and near the extremity of the town ditch, towards the road to Clarendon, was a place well adapted for a watch tower; and it is more than probable, there was a building of that kind erected there.

We come next to consider who the patron St. Martin was, to whom the church was dedicated. If conjecture may be permitted where there is no absolute record, I am inclined to think it may be him mentioned by Camden in his *Britannia*, by the name of Martin, the most holy Bishop of Tours. In the time of the Emperor Valentinian (in the year 385), when Maximus usurped the purple in this island, and crossing over to Gaul, made it his chief residence; a council was held at Bourdeaux, to condemn the doctrines of Priscillian and his followers, as heretical; on whom sentence of excommunication passed. Priscillian on this appealed from their decisions, to Maximus the Tyrant, who, to please the orthodoxy, passed sentence of death on him. This Bishop, the holy Martin, was very averse to this interposition of the civil power, and laboured hard to have it set aside, alleging, says Camden, "that the secular judge had no right, and therefore ought not to interfere in causes of a spiritual nature, which belonged to the church only." Camden says, "that this was the first instance on record (and which was strongly opposed by the most holy Martin), of a practice which has left a foul stain, and has become a dangerous precedent to posterity."

Thus the three patron Saints of our churches, are all remarkably distinguished for standing up for their ecclesiastical rights, against the encroachments of regal power.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Infirmary.

This structure owes its origin to the munificence of the late Lord Feversham, who bequeathed five hundred pounds to the first public charity of this kind that should be set on foot in the county of Wilts. To so benevolent a purpose the nobility and gentry gave every possible encouragement, and the subscriptions arose in a short time to a considerable sum. The benefactions, subscriptions, legacies, and other charitable donations and collections, during the forty-six years from its first institution, Sept. 24, 1766, to Aug. 31, 1812, amounted to 59578*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; and its general and great utility may be proved from the following abstract of the number of In and Out-Patients received during that time:

In-Patients 15400. Out-Patients 18891.

It is situated in the parish of Fisherton, on the west side of the county gaol, and is a large brick building, with the following inscription in front:

General Infirmary Supported by Voluntary Contribution, 1767.

Hospitals.

Trinity Hospital (in Trinity-street), was founded in the reign of King Richard II. in the year 1420, for twelve men, who are each allowed two shillings and tenpence per week. It has been greatly improved since, by Mr. Henry Fox, of Farley, ancestor of the present Lord Holland; and by the late Mr. Moulton, formerly an eminent builder in this city. The Mayor and Corporation are master.

Bricket's Hospital (in Exeter-street), was founded in the year 1519, for six widows, who are paid two

shillings per week each. There is a legacy to this hospital of three pounds, payable every May-day. In the gift of the Corporation.

Eyre's Hospital (without where Winchester gate formerly stood), was founded in the year 1617, for six men and their wives; their pay two shillings and sixpence per week. In the gift of the Corporation.

Blechynden's Hospital (in Winchester-street), was founded in the year 1683, for six women, whose pay is two shillings per week each. The trustees are six gentlemen of Salisbury.

Taylor's Hospital (in Bedwin-street), was founded in the year 1698, for six men, who are each paid two shillings and tenpence per week. In the gift of the Corporation.

Froud's Hospital (in Bedwin-street, was built in the year 1750, for six men, and six women, allowing them three shillings and sixpence per week. The trustees are six gentlemen of Salisbury.

Legacies.

Three Houses in St. Anne's-street, in the gift of the vestry of St. Martin, the legacy of Mr. Sutton. No pay.

Six Houses in Culver-street, supposed to be a donation from Bishop Poore; also in the gift of the vestry of St. Martin. No pay.

In Bedwin-street are about twenty Houses, given by Mrs. Marks, formerly an inhabitant of this city, some of which are in the gift of Sir John Webb. No pay.

In Castle-street are six Tenements, presented to the Corporation for the use of the poor of the city, by the late William Hussey, Esq. who was one of the representatives in parliament.

SECT. V.

The See of Salisbury, Cathedral, Spire, Choir, Monuments, Library, Chapter-House, Cloister, and Custom of Choral Bishops:—The Close, the Bishop's Palace, and Bishop Wura's College of Matrons.

The See of Salisbury.

THIS See has undergone many alterations from the time it was first established, to its final settlement in Salisbury. Its first seat was at Sherborn in Dorsetshire, and the diocese then had episcopal jurisdiction over all those counties which now constitute the dioceses of Salisbury, Bristol, Wells, and Exeter; but Wells and Exeter were dismembered from it, and erected into two distinct bishoprics in the year 905, and a few years afterwards another See was formed out of the remaining jurisdiction of Sherborn, and seated at Wilton in Wiltshire. But this last See, after having had eleven Bishops of its own, was once more united to Sherborn; and soon after the seat of the See was removed to Old Sarum, which had a Dean and Canons from the time of King Henry I. Herman, the then Bishop, began to build a cathedral there, which was finished by St. Osmund. Bishop Richard Poore brought the seat of the See from the hill of Old Sarum to Salisbury, where it has continued ever since. He first began the cathedral church here, which was finished in the year 1258, by Bishop Bridport, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was consecrated on the 30th of September, in the presence of King Henry III., the Archbishop of

Canterbury, and a great number of the nobility and prelates; and according to an account then delivered to the King, had cost forty thousand marks, a sum far less than might have been supposed, even allowing for the difference of the value of money.

In ancient times the Bishops of Salisbury were Precentors to the Archbishops of Canterbury; and King Edward IV. annexed the Chancellorship of the Garter to the Bishops of this See; but, in the new statute made by King Henry VIII. this office was left solely at the King's disposal, or to a clergyman or layman. Since Bishop Ward's time, however, it has continued, without interruption to be conferred on the Bishops of Salisbury.

This See has yielded to the church of Rome one Saint, two Cardinals; and to the English nation one Lord Chief Justice, three Lord Chancellors, two Lord Treasurers, two Masters of the Rolls, two Chancellors to the university of Oxford, and one to the university of Cambridge.

This diocese contains all Wiltshire, except two parishes; all Berkshire, except one parish, and part of another: it has likewise several parishes in Dorsetshire (in the diocese of Bristol), its own peculiars; making in all about five hundred and forty-four parishes, of which one hundred and nine are impropriations. It has three Archdeacons, *viz.* of Salisbury, Wiltshire, and Berkshire; and is valued in the King's books at 1367l. 11s. 8d., and computed to be worth, annually, 5000l. The clergy's tenths amount to 901l. 8s.

To this cathedral belong a Bishop, a Dean, a Chancellor, a Precentor, three Archdeacons, a Sub-dean, a Sub-Chanter, forty-five Prebendaries, six of whom, being residentiary, are stiled Canons; four Vicars or Petty Canons, six Singing Men, eight Choristers, an Organist, and other officers.

The Bishop, Dean, &c.

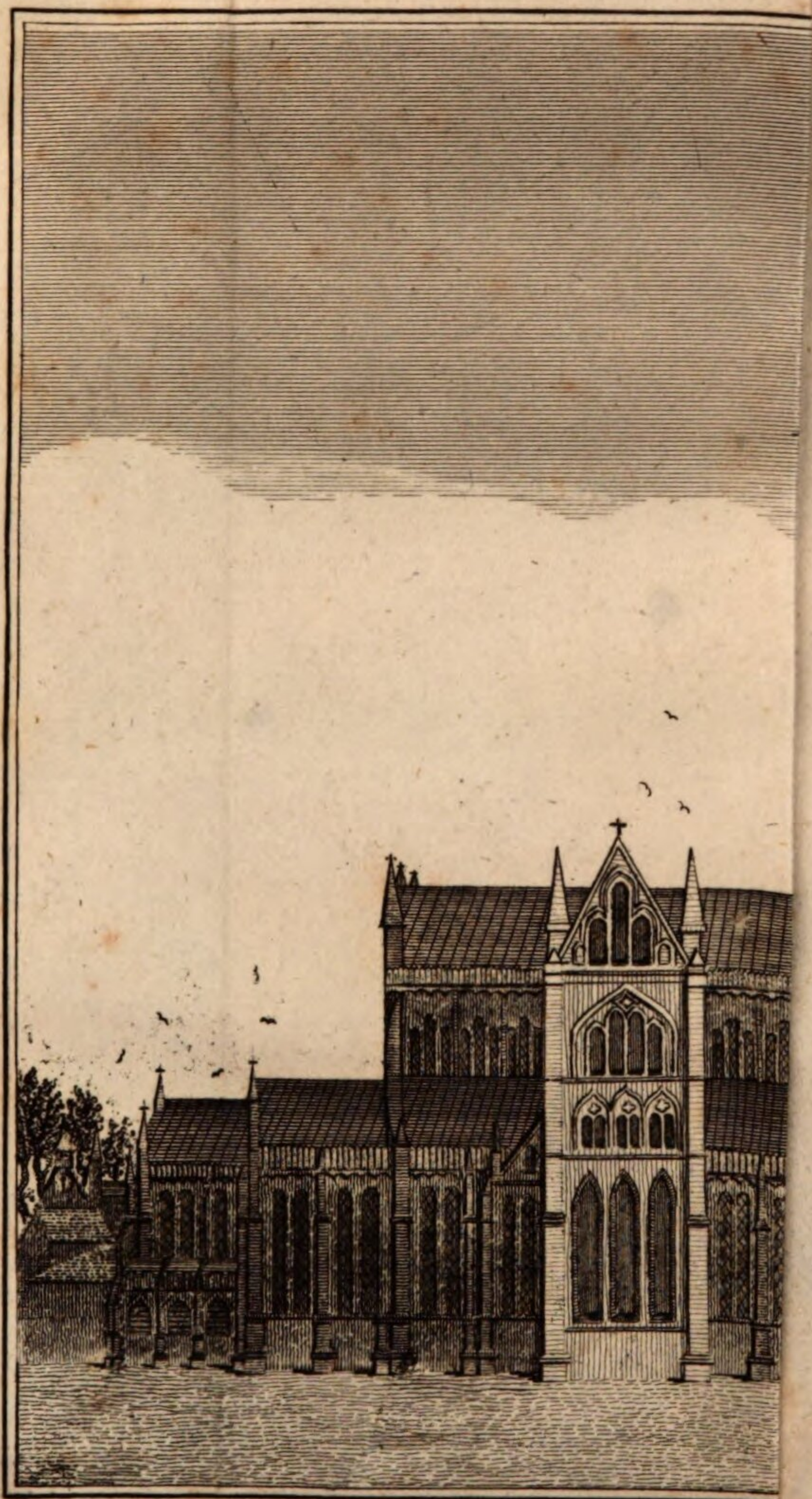
The Lord Bishop,	- - - -	John Fisher, D. D.
Dean,	- - - -	Charles Talbot, B. D.
Chancellor of the diocese,	- - - -	William Douglas, M. A.
Precentor,	- - - -	William Douglas, M. A.
Chancellor of the church,	- - - -	Hon. Hugh Percy, M. A.
Treasurer,	- - - -	Thomas Henry Hume, M. A.
Archdeacons of	Sarum,	- - Charles Daubeny, L L. B.
	Wilts,	- - William Coxe, M. A.
	Berks,	- - Arthur Onslow, D. D.
Sub-Dean,	- - - -	Thomas Stockwell, B. D.
Sub-Chanter,	- - - -	John Sellwyn, L L. B.

The Chapter.

The Dean,	- - - -	Charles Talbot, B. D.
Canons Residentiary,	}	Robert Price, L L. D.
		William Douglas, M. A.
		Thomas Henry Hume, M. A.
		William Coxe, M. A.
		Charles Ekins, M. A.
		John Savile Ogle, M. A.

Cathedral.

In the year 1225, Bishop Richard Poore, finding the new fabric of the church so far advanced that divine service might be conveniently performed in it, commanded the Dean to cite all the Canons to be present on the Michaelmas following. The Bishop came in the vigil of St. Michael, and consecrated in the new Cathedral three altars; the first, in the east part, in honour of the Holy Trinity and All Saints; the second, in the north part of the church, to St. Peter; and a third in the south, to St. Stephen and other martyrs. Henry, Archbishop of Dublin, and Stephen Archbishop of Canterbury, were present at these transactions, and after some hours spent in prayer in the new church, went down



North View of the CAT

Height of the Building

to the Bishop's house, and were nobly entertained for a week. The next year the bodies of the three Bishops of Old Sarum were brought from thence, and interred in the new fabric, *viz.* the body of St. Osmund, with those of Roger and Joceline. Osmund was not canonized till two hundred and thirty years after, in the reign of King Henry VI.

Sir Christopher Wren gives the following description of the Cathedral which he accurately surveyed in the year 1668:

“The whole pile is large and magnificent, and may be justly accounted one of the best patterns of architecture of the age wherein it was built. The figure of it is a cross, upon the intersection of which stands a tower, and a steeple of stone, as high from the foundation as the whole length of the nave, and is founded upon four pillars and arches of the intersection. Between the steeple and the east end is another crossing of the nave, which on the west side has no aisles: the main body is supported on pillars with aisles annexed, and buttresses without the aisles, from whence arise bowes, or flying buttresses, to the walls of the nave; which are concealed within the timber roofs of the aisles.

“The roof is almost as sharp as an equilateral triangle, made of small timber after the ancient manner, without principal rafters. The whole church is vaulted with chalk between the arches and cross springers only, after the ancient manner, without orbs and tracery, excepting under the tower, where the springers divide, and represent a sort of tracery; and this appears to me to have been a later work, and to have been done by some later hand than that of the first architect, whose judgment I must justly commend for many things beyond what I find in divers Gothic fabrics of later date, which though more elaborated with nice and small works, yet want the natural beauty that arises from proportion of the first dimensions; for

here the breadth to the height of the naves, and both to the shape of the aisles, bear a good proportion: the pillars and intercolumniations (or spaces betwixt pillar and pillar) are well suited to the height of the arches. The mouldings are decently mixed with large planes, without an affectation of filling every corner with ornaments, which, unless they are admirably good, glut the eye, as much as in music too much division cloy the ear. The windows are not made too great, nor yet the light obstructed with many mullions or transoms of tracery work, which was the ill-fashion of the next following age; our Artist knew better, that nothing could add beauty to light; he trusted in a stately and rich plainness, which his marble shafts gave to his work: I cannot call them pillars, because they are so long and slender, and generally bear nothing, but are added only for ornament to the outside of the great pillars, and decently fastened with brass.

“ These pillars shew much greater than they are, for the shafts of marble that encompass them, seem to fill out the pillar to a proportionable bulk; but indeed they bear little or nothing, and some of them that are pressed, break and split; but this is no way so enormous as under the steeple, which being four hundred feet high, is borne by four pillars; and therefore, out of fear to overburthen them, the inside of the tower, for forty feet high above the nave, is made with a slender hollow work of pillars and arches; nor hath it any buttresses; the spire itself is but nine inches thick, though the height be above one hundred and fifty feet. Almost all the cathedrals of the Gothic form are weak and defective in the poise of the vault of the aisles; as for the vaults of the nave, they are on both sides equally supported and propped up from spreading, by the bowes or flying buttresses, which rise from the outward walls of the aisle. But for the vaults of the aisles, they are indeed supported on the outside by the buttresses, but inwardly they have no other stay but

the pillars themselves, which as they are usually proportioned, if they stood alone, without the weight above, could not resist the spreading of the aisles one minute; true indeed, the great load above of the walls and vaulting of the nave, should seem to confine the pillars in their perpendicular station, that there should be no need of a butment inward; but experience has shewn the contrary; and there is scarce any Gothic cathedral that I have seen at home and abroad, wherein I have not observed the pillars to yield and bend inwards from the weight of the vault of the aisles."—This critical inquiry into the defects and merits of this elegant structure, by so able an hand, cannot fail of being pleasing to the curious and nice observer.

Spire.

The different style of architecture which distinguishes this beautiful ornament to the cathedral, together with the higher part of the tower, from the rest of the structure, has often induced critical judges of Gothic architecture to suspect that the Spire was added to the tower in a period much posterior to the original building; but no probable conjecture has yet been offered to determine its proper age; the curious Reader, therefore, we doubt not, will be gratified by the following information:

"There is a patent of the first year of King Henry VI., 1423, which recites, 'That the stone tower standing in the middle of Salisbury Cathedral is become ruinous, and empowers the Dean and Chapter to appropriate fifty pounds annually for its repairs.' This was a very considerable sum; and I think an inference may fairly be drawn, that the repair was made, and the tower rebuilt, with the *addition of a Spire.* The higher and greater part of

the present tower is evidently ingrafted on work of an older and simpler construction. I suppose this new tower and spire to have been finished not later than the year 1429, for in that year Sir Walter Hungerford had licence from the King to appropriate the great tythes of Cricklade, and the reversion of the manor of Cricklade, called *Abingdon's Court*, to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral, to *maintain the tall spire steeple of that fabric in repair.*"

Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 205.

"It is said that a consultation was once held, whether it would not be advisable to take down the Spire (this was soon after the fall of Wimborne Spire in the year 1610), it being in so ruinous a state; but after some deliberation, it was resolved in the negative. Sir Christopher Wren being afterwards employed, he so strengthened it as to make that and the tower more secure than ever."

Tour through the whole of Great Britain.

The architecture of the *present* tower and its Spire is quite in that style of building which began to be in fashion about the beginning of the fifteenth century.

The walls of the Spire at its base are about two feet in thickness, which, as it ascends, lessens, till at the top it finishes at only seven inches thickness.

The quantity of timber in the several roofs, according to a moderate computation laid before the Lords of the Treasury in the year 1737, amounts to two thousand six hundred and forty-one tons of oak.

Dimensions of the Cathedral.

<i>Lengths.</i>	<i>FEET.</i>
Extreme outside from west to east	480
Ditto inside	452
From extreme west to the centre of the tower	235
Ditto inside	217
From the centre of the tower to the east cross	96

<i>Widths.</i>	
Outside of the grand cross, south to north ..	232
Ditto inside	205
Extreme of the west front	115
Extreme of the body, or three aisles	102
Nave between pillar and pillar	34
Extreme of the tower from west to east	51

<i>Heights.</i>	
From the pavement to the top of the spire ..	400
Ditto to the top of the capstone or ball	387
To the top of the parapet wall of the tower ..	207
To the extreme top of the west front	130
To the top of the vaulted ceiling of the nave	84
To the ceiling of the aisles	38

Height of St. Peter's at Rome	437
Height of St. Paul's, London	340

Choir.

The improvements in the Choir are perhaps superior to any thing of the kind in the kingdom, it having the appearance of a work of the fourteenth century. The entrance is awfully striking: the Windows at the east end are all of painted glass; the subjects are, The Elevation of the Brazen Ser-

pent, and the Resurrection. The former was a gift of the present Earl of Radnor in the year 1781, designed by the late ingenious Mr. Mortimer, and executed by Mr. Pearson; it is comprised in three compartments, and consists of twenty-one figures, all of which are admirably executed: its dimensions are twenty-one feet in height, by seventeen feet six inches in width. In this Window the divisions of the glass are concealed by being in the dark shades of the draperies and figures; and a frame of iron, to which it is fastened by bandages of lead, is so constructed as to be hid from the view by corresponding to the different shades. The other, the subject of which is The Resurrection, was designed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and executed by Mr. Eginton, near Birmingham, whose great abilities are universally admired; the Window is twenty-three feet in height, and is comprised in three compartments; it principally consists of one figure, which is a full length of our Saviour just arisen from the Tomb, from which a light or glory proceeds, and diffuses itself throughout the whole, dispersing the darkness of the night: in the left compartment is a distant view of Mount Calvary and the Crosses. The Windows on each side this are painted in mosaic, and those on the north and south sides of what was the Lady's Chapel are ornamented with the same elegant work: these, together with the range of columns within, and the vaulting above, form perhaps, one of the grandest perspectives in architecture to be conceived, and cannot fail of producing the most solemn effect.

This part of the church was originally dedicated to the Virgin, and called St. Mary's Chapel; it was used for early prayers, and crowded with seats, by which its beauties were in a great measure concealed; the removal of these, together with the screen, opens this end to the Choir, and forms the present chancel; the vaultings over this part being much

lower and richer than those in the grand aisle, and the number of clustered columns being raised on a marble floor differently paved from the rest of the Choir, form a space which seems appropriated solely for the use of the altar. The improvements made here are very considerable: the Windows are restored to their original level, under which Gothic niches are formed, which is agreeable to what originally was in the chancels of most cathedrals, and was formerly on each side of the altar of this church: the original work of this kind, in Litchfield cathedral still remains, and whatever the use of them might have been, they were equal in number to the prebendal stalls in the Choir.

The Altar-piece consists of five niches of curious workmanship, three of which are immediately over the communion-table, and one on each side. The Communion-table is of stone, and in the same stile with the whole of the altar-piece; it is composed of the parts that remained of an old altar-piece that was discovered on the removal of that of the Lady's Chapel, at the commencement of the late improvements. The parts alluded to, supported a range of Gothic niches of curious workmanship, greatly defaced, and in point of finishing, were not unlike those lately discovered at the chapel of New College, Oxford; the grand niche on each side of the table was formed out of ornaments taken from the entrances to the Beauchamp and Hungerford Chapels; the arms of the respective families remain on their tops in their original form, and the painted Window of the Resurrection, connects itself with the whole. Nothing can convey a juster idea of the architect's (Mr. Wyatt) great judgment and abilities in the arrangement of the different ornaments he has selected from the chapels removed, of which the whole of this end is chiefly composed; and their application seems very suitable to their different situations. The Pavement is black and white mar-

ble, and the amazing lightness of the Columns that support the roof is scarcely to be conceived; the four principal ones not measuring more than nine or ten inches diameter, are near thirty feet high; the clustered ones are still more delicately light, and are now entirely detached from any incumbrances. Here the perspective of the whole building cannot fail of striking the eye with admiration; a view of the vaulting of the nave being preserved over the organ, the choir front of which, together with the canopies to the stalls, having their full effect from hence.

The Organ is also a beautiful termination of the choir, and from the elegance of its design (corresponding as it does with the building), produces a grand effect; it was a present of His Majesty's, and will, with many others, be a lasting monument of his great munificence. This instrument, which is supposed to be one of the first in Europe, was built by the celebrated Mr. Green, of Isleworth, who has lately built organs for the cathedrals of Windsor, Canterbury, Litchfield, &c.

The Organ-screen is chiefly composed of various ornaments selected from the chapels removed, where they were little noticed; their beauties are now brought to view, and by their judicious arrangement form an exquisite piece of workmanship.

The Bishop's Throne is supposed to be the first piece of its kind; forming altogether a perfect piece of Gothic architecture, which is imagined at this time not to be equalled for richness of stile, and correctness of design.

The Pulpit is placed opposite the throne, in which the same stile is preserved; the top of it having all the appearance of a venerable piece of Gothic antiquity.

The Canopies of the prebendal stalls are of the most ornamented stile of Gothic, particularly the Dean's and Precentor's, and a rich screen at the back of the canopies greatly adds to the beauty of the whole.

Monuments.

The Monuments are numerous, and some of them very beautiful: we shall mention the most remarkable:

At the upper end of the south aisle, and near the chancel, is a superb Monument of various kinds of marble, on which are several effigies finely executed. This monument was erected to the memory of Edward, Earl of Hertford, son of Edward, Duke of Somerset, uncle and regent to King Edward VI. His lordship died April 6, 1621, aged eighty-three years. Also to the memory of his wife, Catharine, Countess of Hertford, daughter of Henry and Frances Grey, Duke and Duchess of Suffolk; she died January 22, 1563. Under this monument are also interred John, Duke of Somerset, who died June, 1675; and the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, daughter and heiress to Joceline Percy, the eleventh and last Earl of Northumberland, wife to the noble Charles, Duke of Somerset, who died in December, 1722. This monument has lately been repaired and beautified at a great expence by the Duke of Northumberland.

Near the above, and partly facing the choir, is a Chapel, founded by Walter, Lord Hungerford, about the year 1429, and chiefly composed of iron. Its present situation corresponds with the Audley Chapel opposite. Great taste is displayed in beautifying this piece of antiquity, particularly in the

different coats of arms that adorn it, which show the chief alliances of the descendants of the founder. It was placed here, being removed from the nave, in 1778, by the Earl of Radnor, a descendant of that family, and now owner of the chapel: an account of the same, in a Latin inscription, is engraven on a brass plate, and affixed to the above tombs.

At the upper end of the north aisle, and near the chancel, is a beautiful Tomb of Purbeck stone, over which is an arch supported by four twisted Corinthian pillars and four pilasters; on the top of which are four pyramids with balls on their summits; and on the top of all is a globe, wherein is a cube. At the four corners are the four cardinal virtues, Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude, with their proper symbols. Fame has a laurel and a palm branch in her hands. Underneath are the figures of a man and a woman in full length; he is in armour, his head supported by a cushion on a head piece, and his feet by a horse; she is in a widow's dress, and her feet on a greyhound: both hold up their hands in a posture of devotion. The inscription informs us, that it is the monument of Sir Thomas Gorges, Baronet, of Longford in this county, and Helen Snachenberg, Marchioness Dowager of Northampton, his wife, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to Cæcilia, daughter of Eric, King of Sweden. She was afterwards Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth. She resided at Longford Castle, now the seat of the Earl of Radnor, which was built by her. Their son, Edward Gorges, Lord Dundalk in Ireland, built this dormitory. There are various hieroglyphical figures alluding to the inscriptions.

On the south wall, on a black marble tablet, supported by two Ionic pillars, is the Epitaph of Sir Henry Hyde, Bart., who was Envoy from King Charles I. to the Porte, and resident in Greece for many years. He was beheaded for his attach-

ment to the King, by Cromwell's party, in the year 1650.

On the same wall is a fair white marble Monument, supported by two black Corinthian pillars, to Dr. John Davenant, Bishop of Salisbury. He was the most celebrated polemic divine of his age, and as such sent by King James I. to the Synod of Dort. In his life he was most exemplary, and a lively picture of a primitive pastor: he died in 1641.

Near the above, under an arch, lies a man in armour, and by him his lady in a black robe flowered with gold; the whole supported by two black Corinthian pillars, round which are twisted vine leaves and grapes of gold and green. This monument was erected to the memory of Sir Richard Mompesson, and his wife.

Against the south wall of the eastern transept, is the Monument of Bishop Ward. He was born at Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, and educated in Sydney College, Cambridge. His great mathematical learning recommended him to the best preferments. He was made Bishop of Exeter in the year 1661, and from thence translated to Sarum in 1667. The Widows' College (mentioned hereafter) is owing to his munificence. The Chancellorship of the Garter had for many years been in lay hands, but he procured from King Charles II. a restoration of it to the see of Sarum, to which it had been formerly annexed.

In the Baptistry of the Morning Chapel is the Monument of Bishop Poore, the founder of this church, who died in the year 1237. This Monument (with his remains) was removed from the north wall of the former altar.

Near the above is the Monument of Bishop Bingham, who died November 4, 1246.

Next is a small Gothic Chapel, partly facing the choir, built by Bishop Audley in the year 1520, the workmanship of which is deservedly admired. The founder died August 23, 1524, and was interred in this chapel.

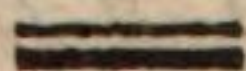
On the right hand, as one enters the great west doors, is a grand Monument, executed by Rysbrack, to Thomas, Lord Wyndham, of Finglass, in Ireland, of which kingdom his Lordship was sometimes Chancellor, and also one of the Lord's Justices. The Genius of Ireland is represented reclining on an urn, in a weeping attitude, the figure (which is nearly as large as life) being placed on a broad marble pedestal. He died November 24, 1745.

Against the west wall of the great north transept, is the Monument of the celebrated Mr. Harris, over whose bust (which is an admirable likeness) one of the muses is represented inclining *in basso relievo*, and holding a scroll in her right hand.



The Library

(which formerly belonged to the cathedral of Old Sarum) was founded by Bishop Osmond, who was remarkably fond of letters, and a great patron of learned men. It was built by Bishop Jewell, and furnished with books by his successor, Dr. Gheast.



Chapter House.

This building is an octagon: the roof bears all upon one small pillar in the centre, which seems too feeble to support it. The Chapter-House, from this very circumstance, is as curious and extraordinary a building as any in Europe. The carved work over the prebendaries' stalls here, if we may

judge from what has escaped the sacrilegious hands of Cromwell's party, was as beautiful for design and execution as any this kingdom afforded.

The History of the Old Testament, beginning with the Creation of Man, and ending with the Overthrow of the Egyptians in the Red Sea, is finely represented in *high relief*. There is great richness of invention displayed in many of the figures; the draperies are easy, and the expression in the various countenances well imagined and executed. Noah's Ark particularly deserves attention, as also the Building of Babel; and above all, the Destruction of Sodom, where we behold the city tumbling into ruins, in such a manner as gives us no small idea of the Artist's abilities. In a word, the Chapter-House is extremely curious on many accounts, and ought always to be seen by those who visit the cathedral.

Dimensions of the Chapter-House.

	FEET.
Out to out of the walls, diameter	78
In the clear withinside	58
Height of the vaulted ceiling	52

Cloister.

From the grand cross aisle of the cathedral, you enter the Cloister, which is very spacious, being

	FEET.
From out to out of the walls	195
Area inclosed	140
Clear width to walk in	18

The Cloister adjoins the cathedral, and leads to the Bishop's palace. Since the late alterations in the cathedral, the Cloister-ground has been used as a burying place for the Close.

Verses on Salisbury Cathedral.

By the learned DANIEL ROGERS.

*Mira canam, soles quot continet annus, in una,
 Tam numerosa ferunt, æde, fenestra micat :
 Marmoreasque capit fusas tot ab arte columnas,
 Comprensas horas quot vagus annus habet.
 Totque patent portæ quot mensibus annus abundat,
 Res mira, at verâ res celebrata fide.*

Camden's Britannia, 1789. v. i. p. 90.

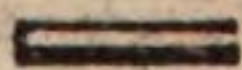
Attempted in English,

By the late Rev. SAMUEL ROGERS.

As many windows may you here behold,
 As days in the revolving year are told :
 Compute the hours that one full year compose,
 As many marble shafts these walls inclose :
 Nor numbers Phœbus in his annual round
 More months, than doors, within this fabric found.

By another Hand.

As many days as in one year there be,
 So many windows in this church we see :
 As many marble pillars here appear,
 As there are hours throughout the fleeting year ;
 As many gates, as moons, one year does view—
 Strange tale to tell ! yet not more strange than true.



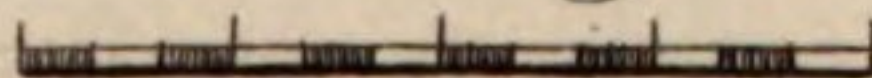
CHORAL BISHOPS.

Before we leave the cathedral, it may afford some entertainment to add a few particulars relating to the custom of Choral Bishops.

What gave rise to this inquiry was, the discovery of a stone monument representing a little Boy ha-



Chorister Bishop in Salisbury Cathedral.



Scale of One foot .

Published by J. Easton, Salisbury . 1797 .

bited in episcopal robes, a mitre on his head, and a crosier in his hand. At his feet is a monster, supposed to be a dragon, being part, perhaps, of his family arms: or, as others imagine, it refers to the words of the Psalmist, *Thou shalt tread on the lion and dragon*, meaning the Saints.

Mr. Gregory, prebendary of Winterbourn-Erles, after a great deal of trouble in searching old statutes and manuscripts, found that the children of the choir anciently elected a Chorister Bishop on St. Nicholas's-day; from that to Innocent's-day, he was dressed in pontifical robes; his fellows were prebendaries, and they performed every service, except the Mass, which the real Bishop, Dean, and Prebendaries, usually did. They made processions, sung part of the Mass, and so careful was the church that no interruption nor press should incommode them, that by a statute of Sarum, it was pronounced excommunication for any to do so. If the Choral Bishop died within the month, his exequies were solemnized with an answerable pomp and sadness; he was buried as all other Bishops, in his ornaments.

The curious reader, will, we doubt not, be amused with the following account of this strange ceremony:

“ In all the collegiate churches of France, as well as England, it was customary to celebrate the custom of the Boy-Bishop. In the statutes of the archiepiscopal cathedra at Tulles, given in the year 1497, it is said that during the celebration of the festival of the Boy-Bishop, moralities were presented, and shows of miracles, with farces and other sports, but compatable with decorum. After dinner they exhibited without their masks, but in proper dresses, such farces as they were masters of, in different parts of the city. It is probable that the same entertainments attended the solemnization of this ridiculous festival in England; and from this sup-

position some critics may be inclined to deduce the practice of our plays being acted by the choir boys of St. Paul's church and the Chapel-royal, which continued till Cromwell's usurpation."

Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, v. i. p. 248.

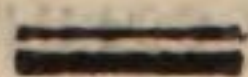
"In the statutes of Eton college, given in the year 1441, *Episcopus Puerorum* is ordered to perform divine service on St. Nicholas's-day. *Rubr. xxxi.*—In the statutes of Winchester college, given in the year 1380, *Pueri* (that is, the Boy-Bishop) and his fellows are permitted on Innocent's-day to execute all the sacred offices in the chapel, according to the use of the church of Sarum. *Rubr. xxix.*—This strange piece of religious mockery flourished greatly in Salisbury cathedral. In the old statutes of this church there is a chapter *de episcopo choris-tarum*, and their *processionale* gives a long and minute account of the whole ceremony. Edit. Rotham. 1555.—This ceremony was abolished by a proclamation no later than 33 Henry VIII.—In the inventory of the treasury of York cathedral, taken in the year 1530, we have *Item una mitra parva cum petris pro episcopo puerorum, &c.*"

Dugdale's Monasticon, v. iii. p. 169, 170.



The Close,

which was formerly surrounded with a wall, is the residence of the Bishop, Dean, Canons, and the several attendants on the cathedral.

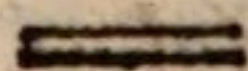


The Bishop's Palace;

situated in the south-east corner of the Close, from being a most cheerless, inconvenient, and gloomy

house, was rendered by Bishop Barrington, one of the most convenient and cheerful. Few buildings have undergone a greater change without an entire demolition. Though very irregular in its external appearance, it is not without several well proportioned apartments. To the east and north the gardens are surrounded by a strong embattled wall, which extends to St. Anne's gate; the principal entrance to the palace is from Exeter-street.

By a manuscript in the possession of the late Thomas Rawlinson, it appears that, in the time of the civil wars, some of Cromwell's party sold the Bishop's Palace, with its furniture, &c. to William and Thomas Baxter, for the sum of 880*l.* 2*s.*; and the royalties of Sarum and certain other lands to the Mayor and Commonalty of New Sarum, for 3590*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*



Matrons' College.

This college was erected by Bishop Ward, and endowed by him with two hundred pounds per annum, for the reception and maintenance of ten clergymens' widows of the established church. It stands near the entrance into the Close from High-street; is a fair, strong, regular building, and very commodious, having convenient gardens annexed to it.

Over the gate, in gold characters, is the following inscription:

Collegium hoc Matronarum

D^o O^o M^o

Humillime dedicavit

Sethus Episcopus Sarum.

Anno Domini,

MDCLXXXII.

SECT. VI.

St. Nicholas's Hospital, Harnham Bridge, and College of Vaulx.

St. Nicholas's Hospital,

SITUATED between the wall of the Bishop's palace and Harnham bridge, was founded by Richard Poore, first Bishop of New Sarum, for six poor men and as many women. This Hospital is also called by Hollingshed, and some of our old writers, *Migell's Hospital*.

Harnham Bridge.

Bishop Poore's immediate successor, Robert Bingham, built this Bridge, adjoining to the above hospital, about the year 1245.

College of Vaulx.

A few years after building Harnham bridge, Giles de Bridport, fourth Bishop of this city, founded this College for a custos (or warden), four fellows, two chaplains, and twenty scholars.

The occasion of founding this College (being a curious picture of the times) we have extracted

from *A Tour through the whole of Great Britain*, printed in four small volumes, 1748: and from Stowe the historian:

“The College of Vaulx, which stood at Harnham, was built by Giles de Bridport, on the following occasion: About anno 1260, some disturbances arose at Oxford, insomuch, that a great number of students left the University. Giles, Bishop of New Sarum, erected this house for the entertainment of those who would retire thither. Here they pursued their studies, and having a testimonial of their progress (from the Chancellor) in their studies, they took their degrees at Oxford. But after a few years, the violent spirits that had kept up these disturbances being dead, things returned to their old channel, and the cause for which this institution had been founded, ceasing, of course the College declined. This happened long before the foundation of Winchester college.”—*Tour*.

“A little before the battle of Lewes, and about the year 1255, Prince Edward, son to Henry III., after his return from Paris, about Lent, took his journey towards the Marches of Wales, and passing by Oxford, the burghers shut their gates against him, so that he was obliged to lie at King's Hall, in the suburbs. The scholars at Oxford finding themselves shut within the town, brake up the gate which leadeth toward Beaumont, for which deed the Mayor sent some of them to prison. Not long after, while the scholars were at dinner, the Mayor, at the head of the commonalty, with banners displayed, thought to have spoiled the clerks ere they were aware; but the scholars taking the alarm, got together, and with bows and arrows, and other weapons, slew and wounded the burghers and commons, brake up many houses, spoiled the goods, and set on fire the houses of the two portreeves (William Spicer and Geoffery Henkley) on the south side of

the town. Moreover, because the Mayor (Nicholas Kingston) was a vintner, they brake up the vintry, and drank and spoiled all the wines, for which fact the King caused the clerks and scholars to be banished the University."—*Stowe*.

Students, however, continued here when Leland visited it in the year 1540; who says, "Part remain in the College at Saresbyri, and have to chaplains to serve the chirch ther, dedicate to St. Nicholas; the residue studie at Oxford."

As the high road only separated the College from the Hospital, the Church of the College was erected on the Hospital side of the road; it was of considerable dimensions, as appears from a long regular line of arches (now walled up with bricks) which were originally included in the church.

This College was possessed of many estates in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire; and even so late as the year 1553, eight members of it received pensions to the amount of near twenty-five pounds per annum.

A large folio ledger book, formerly belonging to this College, is now in the possession of Mr. Wyndham, which concludes with the following note: "*Istrum librum fieri fecit M Simon Houchyns socius collegii vallis scholarium Surum sumptibus suis propriis in quo continentur copix munimentorum pertinentium ad dictum collegium prout patebit per lectionem.*" This Simon Houchyns was fellow about the year 1380.

The College of Vaulx and the Hospital of St. Nicholas being thus connected, they were, at the time of the dissolution, apparently united under the care of one and the same Custos; and, all hospitals being excluded from the forfeitures of the general doom, the church, and many of the estates that were

originally granted to the College were fortunately reserved or transferred to the Hospital, the master of which still preserves the title of Custos, and still enjoys the ancient revenues annexed to it: but as the Custos could no longer have the smallest pretensions to his habitation at the College, he prudently removed to the Hospital, where, the chancel of the old church being thought sufficiently large for the use of that charity, the body of it was converted into an apartment for himself, which has lately been fitted up in a modern taste, and arranged into a set of very cheerful and comfortable chambers. The chapel has been also improved and ornamented at a very considerable expence.

SECT. VII.

*Wilton House, Stonehenge, and Amesbury.—
Wardour Castle, Fonthill Abbey, Stourhead
and Longleat Houses.—Savernake Forest
and Tottenham Park.—Longford Castle,
Clarendon Palace, and Ivy Church.*

HAVING supplied the Traveller with the best information in our power for his convenience and amusement in Salisbury, we shall endeavour to deserve his thanks still farther, by providing him with such a sketch of his Route to the principal places in this neighbourhood, as may enable him the better to regulate his excursions.

Wilton House, Stonehenge, and Amesbury.

WILTON HOUSE,

THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF PEMBROKE,

Three miles west of Salisbury,

is the most remarkable seat in the county of Wilts, and well known through Europe to every connoisseur in the polite arts. The furniture is the richest that could be procured, being the productions of the most eminent artists in sculpture and painting.

The house was begun in the reign of King Henry VIII. upon the ruins of a suppressed monastery: * the great quadrangle was finished in that of King Edward VI., and Hans Holbein designed the porch. The hall side being burnt down about the year 1707, was rebuilt very sumptuously. The garden front, which is one hundred and ninety-four feet long, is justly esteemed one of the best pieces of architecture of Inigo Jones.

The river Willy running through the gardens is formed into a canal before the house, with two handsome waterfalls: it lies parallel to the road, which adds greatly to the beauty and healthiness of the place.

The fine Statues, Bustos, Paintings, &c. at this noble seat, are too numerous to be here particularly described; we cannot, however, avoid noticing that admired painting in the great room, the *Family Piece*, by Vandyke; it consists of ten whole lengths as large as life. The two principal figures, which are

* Of this monastery the following remarkable story is told us by Godwin: "About this time (1290) there was a certain Knight (Sir Osborne Gifford, of Fonthill) who stole out of the Nunnery at Wilton, two fair Nuns, and carried them off. This coming to the ears of the Archbishop of Canterbury (John Peckham), he first excommunicated the said Knight, and afterwards absolved him on the following condition: First, That he never after should set his foot in any Nunnery, or be in company with any Nun: Secondly, That he should be publicly whipt three Sundays following in the parish church of Wilton, and so likewise in the market and church of Salisbury three other days: Thirdly, That he should fast a certain number of months: Fourthly, That he should not wear a shirt for three years: and, Lastly, that he should not take on him the habit and title of a Knight, but wear apparel of a russett colour, until he had spent three years in the Holy Land." All this he made him swear to perform before he would grant him absolution.—"If some of our gentlemen" (continues Bishop Godwin) "were now and then thus served, they would not be so wanton as they are."

sitting, are Philip, Earl of Pembroke, and his Lady: on the right hand stand their five sons, Charles, Lord Herbert; Philip, afterwards Lord Herbert; William, James, and John: on the left, their daughter Anna Sophia, and her husband Robert, Earl of Caernarvon: before them, Lady Mary, daughter of George, Duke of Buckingham, and wife to Charles, Lord Herbert: and above, in the clouds, are two sons and a daughter, who died young.

On the right of the great picture, over a door, is a half length of King Charles I.; and on the left, over a door, a half length of his Queen, both by Vandyke. There are also many other portraits in this room by the same master; and several fine antique busts, particularly three very fine ones of Julius Cæsar, Horace, and Cicero.

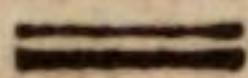
From the windows of the apartments of the east front, is a view of a beautiful Lawn, well planted with various trees; the river Willy and Palladian Bridge; between some fine large cedar trees, a Fall of Water; and a Wood in the park, upon a hill; to the east, the beautiful Spire of Salisbury cathedral terminating the delightful prospect.

Among the great number of curiosities of Wilton House, the Geometrical Stair-case, is worthy of observation, as it is the first of the kind ever executed in this country, and an admirable piece of workmanship.

The Gardens are laid out with much taste and elegance. An arm of the river is brought in a canal through one of them, and over it is erected a Palladian Bridge, which is esteemed one of the most beautiful structures of that kind in England. After crossing this bridge, you ascend a hill, from whence there is a complete view of Salisbury, and an extensive prospect over the adjacent country.

Several improvements have been made in the Pleasure Grounds. The Park is considerably enlarged, and well stocked with deer.

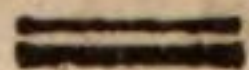
The collection of Medals belonging to the Pembroke family is of prodigious value, and contains complete series of almost every ancient nation, in gold, silver, copper, and other mixed metals. They are deposited in the Bank of England; engravings have been made from them, and published in a handsome quarto volume.



STONEHENGE,

Eight miles north-west of Salisbury.

This celebrated piece of antiquity has been for ages, and still is, the admiration of those who view it. The learned have always with great attention surveyed and examined it, by whom various conjectures have been formed as to its authors and its uses.



AMESBURY HOUSE,

THE SEAT OF LORD DOUGLAS,

One mile and a half north-east of Stonehenge.

This seat was designed by Inigo Jones, and finished by his scholar Webb. The Gardens are very beautiful; through them the river Avon sweetly meanders, which adds an enchanting richness to the scene. Over the river is built a bridge, with a delightful room in the Chinese taste, but which, in consequence of the House not having been inhabited for many years, is fast approaching to decay.

Here in this happy retreat, the late Duke and Duchess of Queensberry passed their time in that

calmness and innocence which constitute true felicity. And while others were in pursuit of places and pensions, the Duke and his noble Consort were dealing out their beneficence to the indigent, and rivalling each other in acts of humanity. This illustrious pair patronised the modest Gay, and at last paid a singular regard to his memory, by erecting a monument in Westminster abbey.

On this very spot stood the nunnery founded by Queen Elfrida to expiate the murder of her son-in-law, Edward the Martyr, in the year 980. In the reign of King Henry II. the Nuns were expelled for incontinence, and others from Font-Everaud, in Normandy, introduced in their stead. Queen Eleanor was of this society, and also Mary, daughter of King Edward I., who took the veil here, with thirteen noblemen's daughters, on the Assumption-day, A. D. 1285. This abbey continued in a flourishing state until the reformation, when it shared the fate of other monastic institutions. The house, for eight years, to the end of 1800, was again occupied by a society of Nuns, who came from Louvain in Flanders, and who are now removed to Spetisbury, near Blandford, in Dorsetshire.

Adjoining to Amesbury House, is the town of

AMESBURY,

Eight miles north of Salisbury.

Dr. Stukely thinks it probable that Amesbury (or Ambresbury) took its name from its vicinity to Stonehenge, which was originally called Ambres, or Main Ambres, signifying anointed or consecrated stones. Others say it took its name from Ambrosius, a British King, who founded a monastery there, with three hundred Monks, to pray for the souls of two hundred and seventy-one noble Britons, murdered there by the treachery of Hengist, the Saxon chief, the guest of King Vortigern.

*Wardour Castle, Fonthill Abbey, Stourhead
and Longleat Houses.*

WARDOUR CASTLE,

THE SEAT OF LORD ARUNDEL,

Sixteen miles south-west of Salisbury.

This magnificent house was finished under the direction of Mr. Payne. In point of grandeur and beauty of situation it is scarcely to be equalled by any in this island.

The Stair-case is very remarkable; it rises in the centre of the house from an octagon of forty-five feet in diameter, and is enlightened by a noble skylight dome: this Stair-case is, perhaps, equal to any in Europe.

Here are many fine paintings, particularly *Christ taken from the Cross*, by Spagnolette; a fine *Head of a Fryar*, by Titian; a *Moonlight*, and a *Shipwreck*, its companion, by Vernet; that are highly worthy particular attention in this numerous collection.

The Chapel is very handsomely adorned, and has some good paintings and stained glass.

The entrance from Shaftesbury is wild and picturesque; and the various prospects this situation affords, being on an eminence, are pleasing beyond description.

About three quarters of a mile distant stand the ruins of the

OLD CASTLE,

which was originally possessed by the ancient family of St. Martin, of whom Laurence St. Martin was

knight of the shire for Wilts, 34 Edward III. Afterwards it passed by divers successions through the noble families of Lovel, Touchet, Audley, and Willoughby of Brooke, to Sir John Arundell, Knt. who bequeathed it to his youngest son Sir Thomas Arundell, whose son Thomas was created by King James I., Lord Arundell of Wardour. He had before been made a Count of the Roman empire by the Emperor Rodolphus II. for his valiant behaviour against the Turks in besieging the Water-town near Gran; but the English peers denying him any place of respect on account of his foreign honor, the King made him a Lord, the ceremony of his creation being performed at Greenwich.

In the civil wars, Blanch, daughter of Edward, Earl of Worcester, the relict of Thomas, Lord Arundell, who died in the garrison at Oxford, attending King Charles I., held out this castle with only twenty-five men, against the parliamentary army of thirteen hundred, and surrendered at last upon honorable terms; but in violation of them, she and her children were imprisoned, and her house and parks damaged to the amount of twenty-five thousand pounds.

FONTHILL ABBEY,

THE SEAT OF WILLIAM BECKFORD, ESQ.

Sixteen miles west of Salisbury.

This extraordinary Mansion, the erection and progressive embellishments of which have already cost immense sums of money, claims our attention, even in its unfinished state, as a principal ornament of the county of Wilts, and as bidding fair to become the chef d'œuvre of its distinguished architect. It is surrounded by extensive woods, and built on one of the highest points of a romantic sweep of hills,

which shelter in their bosom a truly Alpine lake of uncommon depth, and of the purest and most transparent water. The stone wall, armed with chevaux de frise, that fences the Abbey grounds, measures seven miles in circumference. These grounds are so variously shaped, so fantastically wrought by nature, and so happily intersected by concealed art, that a person might ride several days within the boundaries without treading the same path over again, and could not easily find his way back without the help of an experienced guide.

Nearly in the centre of this varied and luxuriant scenery, and from the long avenue on the west, the principal front of the Edifice displays itself, and bursts at once upon the view. The extent from north to south is three hundred and thirty-six feet, and the whole may be considered as consisting of three grand masses united together by the galleries and the cloister. The centre body is composed of the great Hall, the Tower, and its appendages. Towards the south stands a group of turreted Edifices; and, on the north side two other Towers, which contrast and balance the rest with propriety, and render it exceedingly picturesque.

The front of the Hall, which might be properly called the nave of the Abbey, presents a folding door thirty-five feet high, entirely of oak, and so well suspended, that although the hinges alone weigh more than a ton, a child might put the valves in motion without difficulty. On the summit of the lofty pediment, a niche contains the statue of St. Anthony of Padua, and is surmounted by a cross-flory, the arms of Mr. Beckford's lineal ancestor, William, the first Lord Latimer.

Above this, rises in awful majesty, to the height of two hundred and seventy-six feet, the great Octagon-Tower, crowned with eight beautifully-carved

Pinnacles. Adjoining the hall, a Cloister leads to the southern buildings, and opens into a square paved court, in the centre of which a Fountain plays into a marble bason of an appropriate and pleasing form. The south side is adorned with another Cloister, and an Oriel, both elaborately sculptured. The eastern and northern fronts are not completed.

Entering this noble Structure, we find the great Hall strikingly magnificent, and in the true style of our ancient buildings. The Roof, much resembling that of Cardinal Wolsey's hall at Hampton Court, is of oak, decorated with eight and thirty shields on either side, ensigned with Mr Beckford's principal family-quarterings. Over the entrance is a spacious Music Gallery; on the right, three large Windows of stained Glass, the bordure imitated from a most ancient specimen of this kind of ornament in Canterbury cathedral; and on the left, opposite to the centre window, a deep recess, containing a Statue of the revered Father of the present Proprietor. By a flight of eight and twenty steps, eighteen feet wide, we ascend to the Octagon.

It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the majestic appearance of this part of the Edifice, which does the greatest credit to the consummate architectural skill of Mr. Wyatt. Its height is one hundred and thirty feet, and its diameter seventy-two, including the recesses. Four sides are occupied by lofty Windows of beautiful stained Glass, copied from those of the celebrated Monastery of Battaglia in Portugal. Above the eight arches, upon which reposes the bulk of this stupendous Pile, is an open Gallery, from which springs the Fan Work supporting a Lantern of vast expanse, lighted by eight richly painted Windows.

The Octagon is nearly the centre of a continued Gallery, three hundred and thirty feet long. The

portion towards the south is enriched with thirteen Book Cases, seven Windows, and two Oriels, each accompanied with double Curtains of scarlet and blue cloth. We have remarked and admired, on the Windows and eastern Oriel, the figures of St. Columba, St. Etheldreda, venerable Bede, and Roger Bacon, besides several armorial devices; and on the southern Oriel, the four Fathers of the Church, executed in stained Glass by Eginton.

The northern part of the Gallery exhibits a range of seven Windows and a sculptured Frieze, emblazoned with the Arms of seventy-eight Knights of the most noble order of the Garter, all distinguished personages in English and foreign history, and from whom Mr. Beckford and his Daughters are lineally descended. Over a chimney of alabaster is the whole length portrait of Edward III. copied from an ancient painting at Windsor. A vaulted Gallery, annexed to this stately apartment, leads to an Oratory, most richly and exquisitely decorated.

The other apartments in this splendid Habitation, are all furnished with peculiar taste; and contain, besides one of the first Libraries in the kingdom, many valuable Paintings and Curiosities, a minute description of which, if it were possible to execute it, would certainly be too voluminous for our publication.

As the whole plan of the Abbey is still far from being completed, we understand that no public view of it can be expected, until all the component parts are brought to that state of perfection which distinguishes those already finished.

STOURHEAD HOUSE,

THE SEAT OF SIR R. C. HOARE, BART.

Twenty-five miles west of Salisbury.

This Mansion, though not large, has an air of grandeur, and is well adapted both for pleasure and convenience. Two handsome wings were lately added, the one for an elegant library, the other for the reception of select original pictures, of which there are some excellent ones in this collection. In this house there is a costly cabinet, formerly belonging to Pope Sixtus V., and meriting the attention of the curious. It is adorned with many portraits in wax of the *Paretti* family.

The Gardens, so justly celebrated, are extensive, and were designed and executed by the late Henry Hoare, Esq. grandfather of the present possessor, who has made and is still making many capital improvements. The hills richly clothed with tufted woods, and diversified with the verdure of sloping lawns, form a beautiful contrast to the noble expanse of water in the vale below. The Pantheon and circular temple of Apollo, are the principal buildings. The former, among other statues, contains a *Ceres*, in the best state of antiquity; and a *Hercules*, that does honor to modern times, being a chef d'œuvre of that great sculptor, Michael Rysbrach. We must not omit noticing the picturesque situation and effect of a small Doric Temple, that peeps from the wood overhanging one part of the lake. The temple of the Nymph or Grotto is justly esteemed one of the first in its kind, and cannot fail of being ever admired for the singular simplicity of its structure and accompaniments. The venerable River-God first meets the eye at the end of the souterrain, resting on his ever-flowing urn in gloomy majesty within a cavern, most naturally suited to

the repose of such a deity. The same may be truly said of the figure of the Sleeping Nymph (after the antique *Cleopatra*), which next opens to view.

No Stranger should neglect making the Tour of the Terrace and Alfred's Vale, a circuit of seven miles. On the former stands Alfred's Tower, a triangular brick building, one hundred and fifty feet in height, from whence there is a most extensive prospect in every direction, but particularly westward. The Bristol Channel is plainly seen, and in clear weather, even the Devonshire hills, and the Mountains in Wales, are discernible. Opposed to the vast features and extended variety of nature that fill the eye on this elevated spot, the ombrageous tranquillity that immediately succeeds in the winding circuit of the vale, amidst thousands of evergreens, cannot but create the most pleasing sensations. On an eminence within this vale, bosomed high in firs, the little sequestered building, called The Convent, presents itself. Proceeding two short miles more, the Stranger may return to his neat commodious inn in Stourton village, and will leave these Elysian Fields, we doubt not, with great regret.

The parish Church is a small, but ancient Gothic edifice, within which are some monuments well worth visiting.

LONGLEAT HOUSE,

THE SEAT OF THE MARQUIS OF BATH,

Twenty-four miles from Salisbury, and five from Warminster,

is an ancient magnificent structure. Camden calls it a "well-contrived and splendid house." It has four fronts, with a quadrangle in the centre. It was begun building in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1567, by Sir John Thynne (whose original

family name was Botteville), and was thirteen or fourteen years building. The house and gardens were much improved by Sir James Thynne, who magnificently entertained King Charles II. in the year 1663; but dying without issue, was succeeded in his estate by his brother Thomas Thynne, who married the beautiful heiress of the Earl of Northumberland, for whose sake, his rival Count Coningsmark hired three ruffians to shoot him in his coach as he passed near Charing Cross, in the manner as represented on his fine tomb in Westminster Abbey.

This noble pile is esteemed the most regular building in the kingdom. The apartments are numerous, spacious, and elegant. In the third story is a large gallery, and in the same a Library, where may be seen a curious ancient charter of Baldwin, one of the Kings of the Saxon heptarchy to the The front of the house is two hundred and twenty feet long, adorned with pilasters of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders of architecture, and their proper pedestals.

Here are many valuable Pictures, among which is a full length figure of the famous Earl of Essex, who was beloved and boxed on the ear by Queen Elizabeth, and at last beheaded by her order. He is drawn with a red bushy beard, and is dressed in white sattin from top to toe, which makes his appearance altogether very striking.

In one of the gardens of this seat is an Aviary almost as large as Salisbury Market-place, and supposed to contain upwards of eight thousand birds, of all denominations, from the most scarce and valuable, to the most insignificant.

Longleat Park is one of the finest in the kingdom, and reckoned to be twelve miles round.

Savernake Forest and Tottenham Park.

SAVERNAKE FOREST,

Situated between Marlborough and Newbury,

is about twelve miles in circumference, well stocked with deer, and rendered delightful by the many vistas cut through the woods and coppices with which it abounds. Eight of these vistas meet like so many rays of a star in a point near the middle of the forest, where the late Earl of Ailesbury (to whom it belonged) erected an octagon tower, whose sides correspond with the vistas, through one of which you have a view of

TOTTENHAM PARK,

THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF AILESBUURY.

This is a stately edifice, erected after the model and under the direction of our modern Vitruvius, the Earl of Burlington, who, to the strength and convenience of the English architecture, has added the elegance of the Italian. The house has four towers and four fronts, each differently beautified; to which are now added four wings, in which are rooms of state; a noble and capacious Library, containing a collection of several thousand volumes in all languages, especially the modern. The beauty and delightfulness of the buildings are much augmented by the large canals, and the spacious and well-planned walks, with which it is surrounded.

*Longford Castle, Clarendon Palace, and
Ivy Church.*

LONGFORD CASTLE,

THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF RADNOR,

Three miles south-east of Salisbury,

was formerly a place of some strength, the only approach to it having been by a draw-bridge over a deep mote supplied by an inlet from the river Avon.

It was built by the Marchioness Dowager of Northampton, who having been Maid of Honor to Queen Elizabeth, and, as appears by the old plan of the house, having called a principal room in it The Queen's Chamber, is supposed to have invited her Majesty to reside at Longford, in case she should again take the diversion of hunting at Clarendon, as she had done in the year 1574. This has probably given rise to a report of the Queen's having resided here, whereas it is not known that she was in the neighbourhood of Salisbury after the year above mentioned, or ever at Longford.

In the civil war it was a garrison for the King, and surrendered upon articles to Oliver Cromwell, as appears by his letter on that occasion to Speaker Lenthall, published by order of the House of Commons. It has since undergone so many alterations, that nothing remains but its form, which is very singular, being a triangle flanked with large circular towers, inclosing a court of similar shape, angled by three turrets, containing stone stair-cases. The apartments are commodious, though not large, elegantly fitted up and furnished.

The Pictures are numerous, and show the judgment of the collectors, for some of the first and most admired productions of the celebrated schools of painting are to be here seen ; among which are the *Morning and Evening* of Claude Lorain ; the *Passage of the Red Sea*, and the *Adoration of the Golden Calf*, by Nicholas Poussin ; *St. Sebastian*, the joint performance of Michael Angelo and Sebastiano del Piombo ; and the *Holy Family*, by Ludovico Carracci.

Here is an ancient and most perfect piece of workmanship in steel ; a CHAIR, executed at the city of Augsburgh, and presented to the Emperor Rodolphus II. upwards of two hundred years since : it contains the History of the Roman Empire from its Rise, after the Destruction of Troy, through a long succession of ages, in a great number of compartments in miniature, of wonderful accuracy and execution, the greater part of which are easily distinguished by the classical spectator. This Chair was placed by the Emperor at Prague, where it remained till the siege and sacking of that city, in the last century, by the famous Gustavus Adolphus, who carried it with him into Sweden, from whence it was brought to England by Gustavus Brander, Esq., from whom his Lordship purchased it. It is in high preservation, and a very striking instance of the perfection, in so early times, of an art, for which the inhabitants of Augsburgh are noticed by historians as still remarkable.

One of the rooms of this seat is hung with tapestry, which for excellence of workmanship, and beauty of the various colours it displays, is judged to be unrivalled.

The gardens and park are laid out in a modern taste, and afford many pleasing scenes, being well wooded and watered.

CLARENDON PALACE.

Two miles east of Salisbury,

stand the Ruins of this ancient Palace, famous for the Constitutions enacted there in the reign of King Henry II. A. D. 1164. It is now vulgarly called King's Manor. Dr. Stukely informs us, that this Palace was built by King John; but he is greatly mistaken; the Constitutions of Clarendon are of an older date than his reign by thirty-five years; for in the pipe-rolls of King Richard I., John's immediate predecessor, we find,

“For the carriage of the King's wine, from Clarendon to Woodstock, 34s. 4d.”

In Madox's *History of the Exchequer*, there is a record that in the twenty-third of King Henry II. anno 1177, the sum of 268l. 17s. 9d. was allowed for buildings at the King's Palace at Clarendon.

There is still extant in the records of the Tower, the following letter of King John's, dated from Clarendon, to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, to feed three hundred poor:

“*The King, &c. to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London.*

“We command you, that by the oversight of the priory of the Holy Trinity, and my liegemen of the city of London, ye cause certain corn to be bought by our free ferme, and thereof to make bread, so that four loaves be worth a penny; and that ye cause also certain meal to be made to make porrage thereof; and from the day of receiving these our letters, ye feed at London three hundred poor people, to the day of the Assumption of our Lady, so that every one of them have daily one loaf, and so much pottage made of the said meal and herbs,

while herbs may be found, and when they cannot be gotten, ye make so much pottage of beans or of peason, whereby they may be sustained, that they perish not, and it shall be allowed you at our Exchequer.

“Witness myself at Clarendon, the second day of May, in the fifth year of our reign.”

Another letter was written to Hugh Neville, the Sheriff of Wilts, to feed one hundred poor at Marlbeirig.

Leland's Collectanea.

King Henry III. expended 526l. 16s. 5d. in additions to Clarendon Palace; and there is a remarkable circumstance in the thirty-ninth pipe-roll of this King:

“For making and carrying thirty thousand shingles for the roofing of the King's Palace at Clarendon, six pounds, one mark.”

This shows what œconomy was followed in the lay architecture of these times; for while immense sums were expending on the magnificent cathedral of Salisbury, and while the roofs of that church were protected by lead, the King's Palace was covered only with shingles, or a kind of wooden tiles.

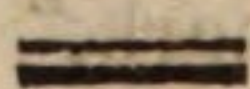
The canons of Ivy Church, in this neighbourhood (which had a monastery of a prior and four canons, founded by King Henry II.), had pensions from this King for assisting in the royal chapel of Clarendon.

A parliament was also summoned to meet here by King Edward II. A.D. 1317, but the dispute between the King and the Barons was then so violent, that nothing of moment was transacted.

In the year 1357, the plague being great in London, and many principal towns in the kingdom, King Edward III. spent his summer at Clarendon. John, King of France; David, King of Scots; the Earl of Ewe; the Lord Tankerville; the Lord Charles de Valois; and several other of his noble prisoners, were there also, and went often a hunting with the King in Clarendon Park.

Roger de Clarendon, natural son of Edward the Black Prince, was born here: he was put to death by King Henry IV. for an insurrection in favor of King Richard II.—*Stowe.*

As we hear no more of this Palace from history, we may suppose that it began soon after to be neglected, and, consequently to decay; for we now see no more of its former grandeur than a few flinty walls and large heaps of rubbish.



IVY CHURCH,

before mentioned, is situated about a mile south of Clarendon Palace. Here was a monastery of a prior and four canons, founded by King Henry II.

Leland, who flourished in the time of King Henry VIII., takes notice, that a written book of twenty leaves was found, covered with stone, in digging for a foundation at Ivy Church, near Salisbury; but he does not inform us of what subject it treated.

In a note also in his *Collectanea*, the following circumstance is recorded from the *Bibliotheca Eliotæ*:

“About thirty years past, I myself beyng with my father Syr Ryharde Elyot, at a monasterye of

regular chanons, called Ivy Churche, to miles from the citie of Saresbyri, behelde the bones of a dead man, founde depe in the ground where they digged stone, which beyng joined together, was in length fourteen feet ten inches, wereof one of the teethe my father had, which was of the quantitee of a great walnutte. This have I written bycause sum men will beleve nothing that is out of the compasse of their owne knowlege. And yet sum of them presume to have knowlege above any other, contemnyng all men but themselves, and such as they favour."

Sir Thomas Elyot, author of the *Bibliotheca*, and Leland's friend, died in the year 1514.

SECT. VIII.

The Post, Coaches, and Carriers.—Distances of the principal Towns and Villages on the high Roads from Salisbury.

THE POST

Goes out

To London, through Andover, Basingstoke, Hartfordbridge, and Staines, every evening at half past five o'clock, except Saturday.

To Dorset, Somerset, Devonshire, and Cornwall, every morning at six o'clock, except Monday.

To Heytesbury, Westbury, Warminster, Devizes, Marlborough, Trowbridge, Bradford, Bath, Bristol, Frome, Shepton Mallet, and Wells, every night at nine o'clock.

To Winchester, Romsey, New Forest, Southampton, Guernsey, Jersey, Isle of Wight, Gosport, and Portsmouth, every night at nine o'clock.

Comes in

From London, through Staines, Hartfordbridge, Basingstoke, and Andover, every morning at seven o'clock, except Monday.

From Cornwall, Devonshire, Somerset, and Dorset, every evening at six o'clock, except Saturday.

From Bristol, Bath, Bradford, Trowbridge, Westbury, Warminster, Heytesbury, Wells, Shepton Mallet, Frome, Devizes, and Marlborough, every night at eleven o'clock.

From Portsmouth, Gosport, Isle of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, Southampton, New Forest, Romsey, and Winchester, every night at eleven o'clock.

COACHES AND CARRIERS,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

*Amesbury.**Cove*, from the Swans, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday noon.*Andover, &c.**Piper*, from the Chough, Tuesday noon.*Barford, Compton, and Dinton.**Foster*, from the Shoulder of Mutton, Tuesday and Saturday noon.*Bath and Bristol.*

A Coach from the White Hart, daily, at noon, except Sunday.

A Mail Coach from the Red Lion, every night, eleven o'clock.

Lye's Waggon, from Milford-street, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, ten o'clock.*Bradford, Trowbridge, Melksham, &c.**Silcock*, from the Goat, Tuesday morning, ten o'clock.*Boyton, Codford, and Stockton.**Alford*, from the King's Head, Tuesday noon.*Bulford, Everly, &c.**Maton*, from the Woolpack, Tuesday, one o'clock.*Bramshaw, Lyndhurst, and Lymington.**Busb*, from the Lamb, Wednesday nine o'clock, and Sunday noon.*Broughton.**Taylor*, from the Coach and Horses, Tuesday, one o'clock.*Broadchalk.**Cooke*, from the Chough, Tuesday and Saturday, one o'clock.*Blandford, Dorchester, Exeter, and Plymouth.*

A Mail Coach from the White Hart, every Morning at seven.

The Cornish Mail, from the White Hart; and the Balloon Coach from the Black Horse, every night, nine o'clock.

Russell's Waggon, from Brown-street, every morning.*Chilmark, &c.**Mould*, from the Sun, Tuesday, one o'clock.*Cranborne, &c.**Head*, from the Chough, Tuesday and Saturday, one o'clock.

Christchurch, &c.

Burnett, from the Wood-Market, Wednesday morning, eight o'clock; and Sunday Morning at eleven.

Devizes.

Gatehouse, from the Plume of Feathers, Tuesday & Saturday noon.

Donhead.

Gould, from the Maidenhead, Tuesday, one o'clock.

Downton.

Weeks, from the Woolpack, Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday noon.

Durrington, &c.

Smith, from the Maidenhead, Tuesday noon.

Fordingbridge.

King, from the Spread Eagle, Tuesday and Saturday, one o'clock.

Fovant, Sutton, &c.

Yeates, from the Sun, Tuesday and Saturday, one o'clock.

London.

A Mail Coach from the White Hart, every night, seven o'clock.

A Day Coach from White Hart, at five o'clock, except Sunday.

A Coach from Black Horse, afternoon at four, except Saturday.

Woolcott and *Guyer's* Waggon, from Milford-street, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night, eight o'clock.

Maddington and Shrewton.

Miles, from the Sun, Tuesday and Saturday, one o'clock.

Maningford, Pewsey, &c.

Cooke, from the Chough, Tuesday morning, eleven o'clock.

Mere, &c.

Matthews, from the Plume of Feathers, Tuesday noon.

Netheravon, Upavon, &c.

Harding, from the Chough, Tuesday morning, eleven o'clock.

Newtontony, &c.

Pbilpatt, from the Maidenhead, Tuesday and Saturday noon.

Oxford.

Tremain, from the Woolpack, Tuesday morning, six o'clock.

Poole.

A Post Coach, from the Black Horse, through Ringwood and Wimborn, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at nine.

Whycher, from the Goat, Wednesday noon.

Quurley and Amport.

Burrows, from the Cross Keys, Tuesday morning, ten o'clock.

Ringwood.

Watkins, from the Woolpack, Tuesday and Friday, one o'clock.

Romsey, Southampton, and Gosport.

A Coach, from White Hart, afternoon, at three, except Sunday.

A Mail Coach, from the Red Lion, every night, eleven o'clock.

Newell, from the Goat, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday noon.

Shaftesbury.

Woolcott, from Milford-street, Monday morning, eight o'clock.

Steeple Langford.

Gamblin, from the King's Head, Tuesday and Saturday, at one.

Stockbridge and Winchester.

Tibbs, from the Swans, Tuesday and Friday Morning, at ten.

Swallowcliffe, &c.

Targett, from the Maidenhead, Tuesday noon.

Taunton.

A Post Coach, from the Three Swans, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, seven o'clock.

Brown and Co.'s Waggon, from Milford-street, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, seven o'clock.

Teffont.

Fitz, from the Shoulder of Mutton, Tuesday, one o'clock.

Tidworth.

Edwards, from the White Horse, Tuesday noon.

Tisbury, &c.

Hibberd, from the Sun, Tuesday, one o'clock.

Wichbury.

Willis, from the Maidenhead, Tuesday, one o'clock.

Wimborn.

Foster, from the Woolpack, Tuesday morning, ten o'clock.

Winterbourn.

Meers, from the Woolpack, Tuesday and Saturday, one o'clock.

Wincanton.

Ford, from the Sun, Monday and Thursday night.

Wilton.

Penny, from the Chough, every day, one o'clock, except Sunday.

Wishford.

Sbergold, from the King's Head, Tuesday and Saturday noon.

*Distances of the principal Towns and Villages on the
high Roads from Salisbury.*

N. B. Those marked thus * are Post Towns.

TO LONDON.		TO EXETER.	
	Miles.		Miles.
The Hut	6	Combe	3
Wallop, <i>Hants</i>	11	Woodyate's Inn, <i>Dorset</i>	9
*Andover	18	Cashmoor	15
*Whitchurch	28	Tarrant Hinton	17
*Overton	34	Pimperne	20
*Basingstoke	40	*Blandford	22
Hook	45	Whitchurch	27
Murrel Green	47	*Milbourn St. Andrew	30
*Hartfordbridge	53	Piddleton	33
*Blackwater	56	*Dorchester	38
*Bagshot	60	Winterborne Abbas	43
Bagshot Heath	62	*Bridport	53
Egham, <i>Surry</i>	64	Chidiok	55
*Staines	68	*Charmouth	59
Belfont	70	*Axminster, <i>Devon</i>	65
*Hounslow	73	Wilmerton	70
*Brentford, <i>Middlesex</i>	77	*Honiton	74
Turnham Green	78	Fenny Bridges	78
Hammersmith	80	Rockbere	84
London	83	Honiton Clyst	87
		Exeter	91
TO PORTSMOUTH.		TO TAUNTON.	
Alderbury	3	*Wilton	3
Whaddon	4	Barford	6
Whiteparish	7	*Hindon	15
*Romsey, <i>Hants</i>	16	*Mere	22
*Southampton	24	*Wincanton, <i>Somerset</i>	30
*Bottley	33	*Sherborne	40
Wickham	38	*Yeovil	46
*Fareham	42	*Crewkerne	56
Portchester	44	*Chard	63
Corsham	48	Taunton	79
Portsmouth	52		

TO BATH.

	<i>Miles.</i>
*Wilton	3
South Newton	5
Stapleford	7
Steeple Langford	9
Deptford Inn	12
Codford	15
Knook	18
*Heytesbury	19
*Warminster	22
Beckington, <i>Somerset</i>	28
Phillip's Norton	31
*Hinton	33
Midford	35
<i>Bath</i>	38

TO WINCHESTER.

Alderbury	3
Whaddon	4
Whiteparish	7
*Romsey, <i>Hants</i>	16
Armfield	21
*Hursley	23
Pitt	26
<i>Winchester</i>	28

Another Road.

The Hut	6
*Stockbridge	15
<i>Winchester</i>	23

TO POOLE.

Combe	3
*Cranborne, <i>Dorset</i>	11
Stanbridge Chapel	17
*Wimborn Minster	20
<i>Poole</i>	27

TO GLOUCESTER.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Lide	19
Nursteed	21
*Devizes	22
Rowde	24
Sandy Lane	28
Red Hill	30
*Chippenham	33
<i>Gloucester</i>	67

TO MARLBOROUGH.

Old Sarum	2
Everly	16
Burbich	21
Savernake Forest	24
<i>Marlborough</i>	27

TO SHERBORNE.

*Wilton	3
Barford	6
Fovant	10
Ludwell	17
*Shaftesbury, <i>Dorset</i>	20
Marnell	23
*Sturminster	26
<i>Sherborne</i>	30

TO OXFORD.

The Hut	6
Wallop, <i>Hants</i>	11
*Andover	18
*Up Husband	27
*Newbury, <i>Berks</i>	34
Market Isley	44
*Abingdon	54
<i>Oxford</i>	60

FINIS.



The Salisbury guide giving an account of the antiquities of Old Sarum; and the concient and present state of New Sarum, or Salisbury ; with 5 plates

Salisbury 1814

Don.Lud. LXXXIII,13

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